McGraw-Hill's CHINESE PRONUNCIATION

McGraw-Hill's CHINESE PRONUNCIATION

Your comprehensive, interactive guide to mastering sounds and tones in Chinese

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MP3 Disk

The accompanying disk contains MP3 recordings of all terms presented in this book. These files can be played on all MP3 players.

For optimum use on the iPod:

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2. Insert the disk into your computer and open via My Computer.
3. Drag the folder "Copy to iTunes Music Library" into Music in the iTunes menu. For older/slower computers, it is suggested that you first open this folder and drag the three folders within to iTunes separately.
4. Sync your iPod with iTunes and eject the iPod.
5. Locate the recordings on your iPod by following this path:
   Main menu: **Menu**
   Music menu: **Artists**
   Artist menu: **Chinese Pronunciation: Topics (follows track order)**
   (for page-by-page ordering of all entries)

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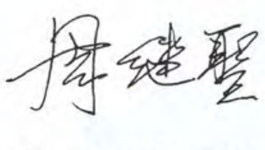
PREFACE

Dr. Liang-Kuang Chen of Taiwan's Kaohsiung Normal University, Ms. I-Chen Hsu of the World Chinese Language Education Association, and Hebron Soft Limited have worked together to focus on the needs of learners from English-speaking countries who study Mandarin Chinese. This book is the result of that effort. When Hebron Soft Limited commissioned me to write a preface for the book, I carefully read and reread it. Looking at the pronunciation theory of the book, I could see that the system is complete and the phonetic sounds are accurate. The book completely describes initial sounds, vowel sounds, and tones, and any teachers or learners that use it will gain a comprehensive understanding of Chinese pronunciation.

The book uses diagrams as well as text to describe Chinese phonetic pronunciation and clearly shows the four tones of Chinese. The illustration descriptions are eloquent, intuitive, and brief. They enable the learner to quickly understand and imitate the way the sounds are created. In order to increase the effectiveness of the learning process, this book uses audio, visual, and text together for a three-dimensional learning process.

When learners from an English-speaking country study Chinese, due to the influence of their native tongue, their pronunciation is often wrong or imprecise. This book counteracts this problem by attempting to perfect the ear of a learner first so that subsequent pronunciation lessons are more effective. In addition, the authors aim to make learning fun and put the newly learned sounds into songs and chants. In these songs and chants, the learner can better feel and enjoy the sounds, which helps aid in their absorption.

The editor of this book uses the compare-and-contrast method to highlight and explain difficult sounds and tones. The book takes pains to help learners overcome common pronunciation difficulties. I believe that learners using this book will certainly learn in a much more efficient manner. In short, this pronunciation guide is based on scientific principles and is systematic, simple, targeted, and practical. I think that this book will prove an invaluable aid for learners who truly want to learn Chinese.



Ocean University of China
College of Language, Journalism and Communications

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

In recent years, as Chinese has become popular all over the world, a huge number of Chinese learning materials covering different learning methods have been published. Chinese is different than Romanized languages in that, if you want to speak it well, you must start with pronunciation and the pinyin system. Many beginners want to immediately start speaking and communicating with others in Chinese, but if the learner doesn't first start with pronunciation and pinyin, it will lead to a lot of embarrassment and misunderstandings.

Chinese Pronunciation uses Chinese pinyin as a foundation. Divided into 24 lesson units, the book is designed to make use of spiral learning by inserting review material when new material is introduced. This helps the learner gain a firmer grasp of the material and progress faster. Each unit introduces initial or final sounds and uses examples from daily life to help the learner integrate the initial, final, and tone in a natural fashion. Each unit is also packed with colloquialisms and phrases that can be used in everyday life.

Every unit begins with a phonetic unit and includes six parts:
Part One: Simple Pinyin Sounds
Part Two: Combining Sounds
Part Three: Read Out Loud
Part Four: Speak and Sing
Part Five: Practical Sentences
Part Six: Give It a Try

Every few units, there is a "review unit." These units pose interesting questions to increase practice opportunities and help the learner become more familiar with pronunciation, pinyin, and tones.

Learning Chinese includes the four skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Due to needs of modern language and the importance of the Internet, many scholars believe that pinyin, translation, and typing should also be included among these skills. However, pronunciation is still the most fundamental part of Chinese language study. This book is different than other Chinese pronunciation books on the market in that it combines sound pronunciation principles with effective pronunciation practice in such a way that it may be quickly used in day-to-day life. By using these learning materials, learners will be able to quickly grasp the fundamentals of pronunciation, pinyin, and tones and be on the way to fluent, standard Chinese.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

When using this book, follow the instructions and learning principles contained therein in order to obtain the best possible results.

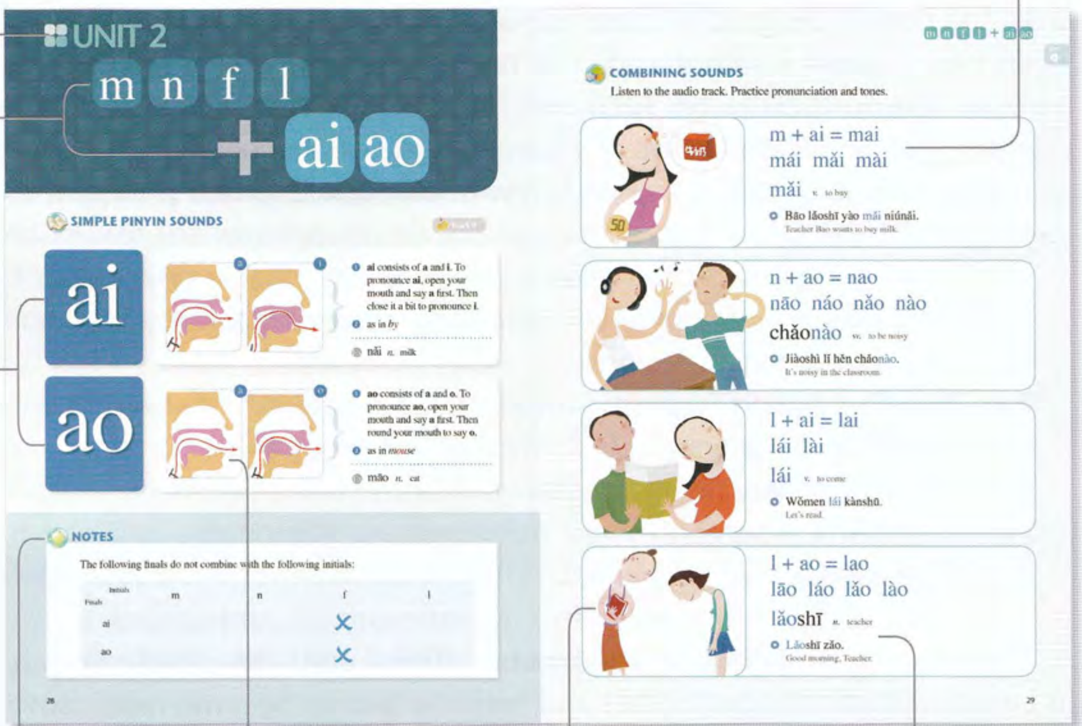
1

This unit focuses on specific pinyin combinations, showing learners how to combine pinyin using the four Chinese tones.

Unit Name

Unit Introducing Pinyin Combinations

Unit Introducing Important Points about Pinyin



Please pay special attention to the explanations in the unit on pinyin combinations.

Using a side-view of the mouth to show the tongue's proper position.

Vivid illustrations combined with sample sentences help learners understand and remember new phrases.

Example words are featured and then used in practical sentence patterns.

Please note the following:

❶ Pinyin is spelled according to the "Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography" and "Xīnhuá Pīnxiě Cìdiǎn."

❷ Terms that specifically relate to Chinese are also used. Abbreviations for these terms are listed in the table on the right:

adv.	Adverb	*pron.*	Pronoun
m.	Measure Word	*sv.*	Stative Verb
n.	Noun	*t.*	Time Word
nu.	Number	*v.*	Verb
prep.	Preposition		

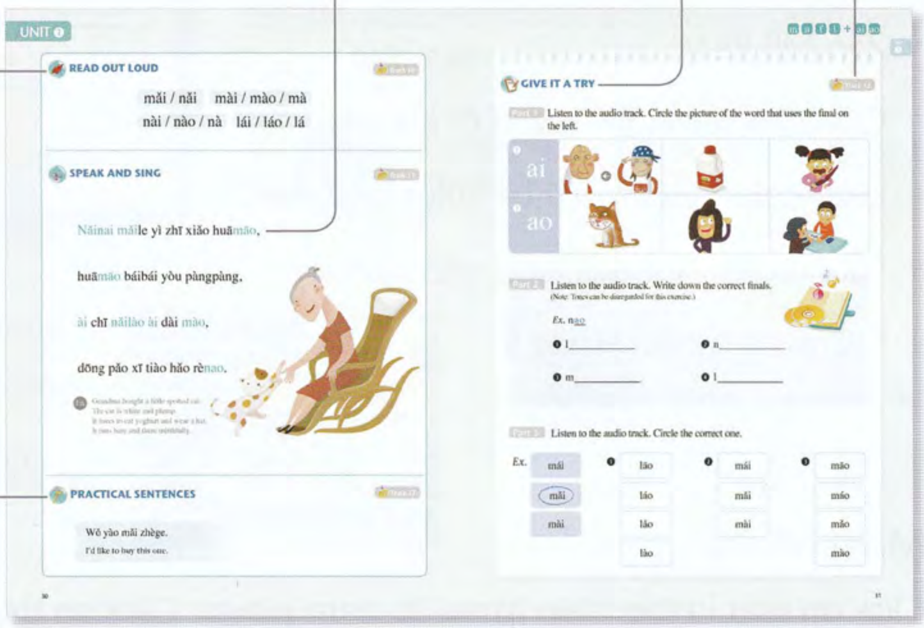
2 Using chants and songs, learners can practice pronunciation in a relaxing manner. Differently colored characters remind learners to pay close attention to phonetic combinations.

At the end of each unit, a review test allows learners to review and assess their progress.

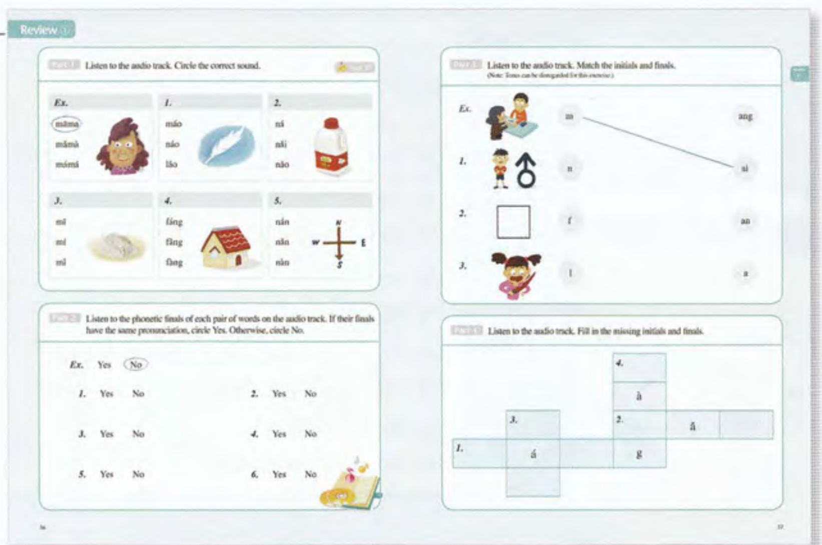
Each unit can be used with the CD-ROM / MP3.

Confusing pinyin combinations have been taken from the unit to give the learner pronunciation comparison practice.

The pinyin combinations in this unit help develop practical language skills for day-to-day life.



3 Every few units, there is a review chapter. These chapters use a variety of methods to review the materials and integrate what the learner has already learned.



HOW TO USE THE CD-ROM

System Requirements:

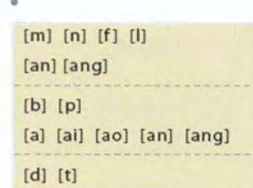
- PC Pentium II compatible or above
- Operating system: MS-Window 98 or above
- 256 MB RAM
- CD-ROM drive: 8X speed or above
- High-color display: 16-bit color or above
- Sound card, speaker, and microphone
- Microsoft Media Player 9

Main Menu

Click on Unit in the Main Menu to learn pinyin. Click on the pinyin symbols to see a video demonstration.

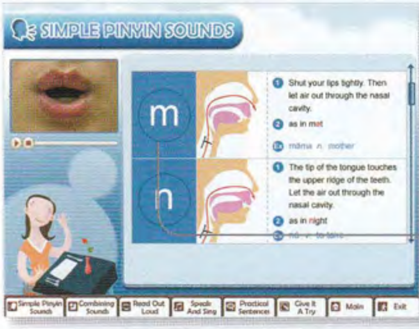


Click on Unit to start the lesson.



Click on the pinyin symbols to see a video demonstration.

Each unit has six learning components. These include *Simple Pinyin Sounds*, *Combining Sounds*, *Read Out Loud*, *Speak and Sing*, *Practical Sentences*, and *Give It a Try*. All six components are designed to help learners better understand pinyin.



Simple Pinyin Sounds

The demonstration videos and pronunciation position pictures help learners pronounce the sounds correctly.



Click on the pinyin symbol to see the video demonstration.

Combining Sounds

A video demonstration helps learners to combine sounds and change tones.





Click on the film symbol to see the video demonstration.

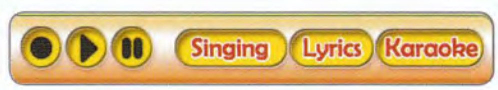
Speak and Sing

Singing, Lyrics, and Karaoke provide three options for learners to practice pinyin.

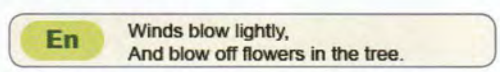


The color of the lyrics changes with the melody.





Practice pinyin using the Singing, Lyrics, and Karaoke functions.



Learners are also provided with English translations.



Give It a Try

Each unit has a review section to help learners evaluate their progress.

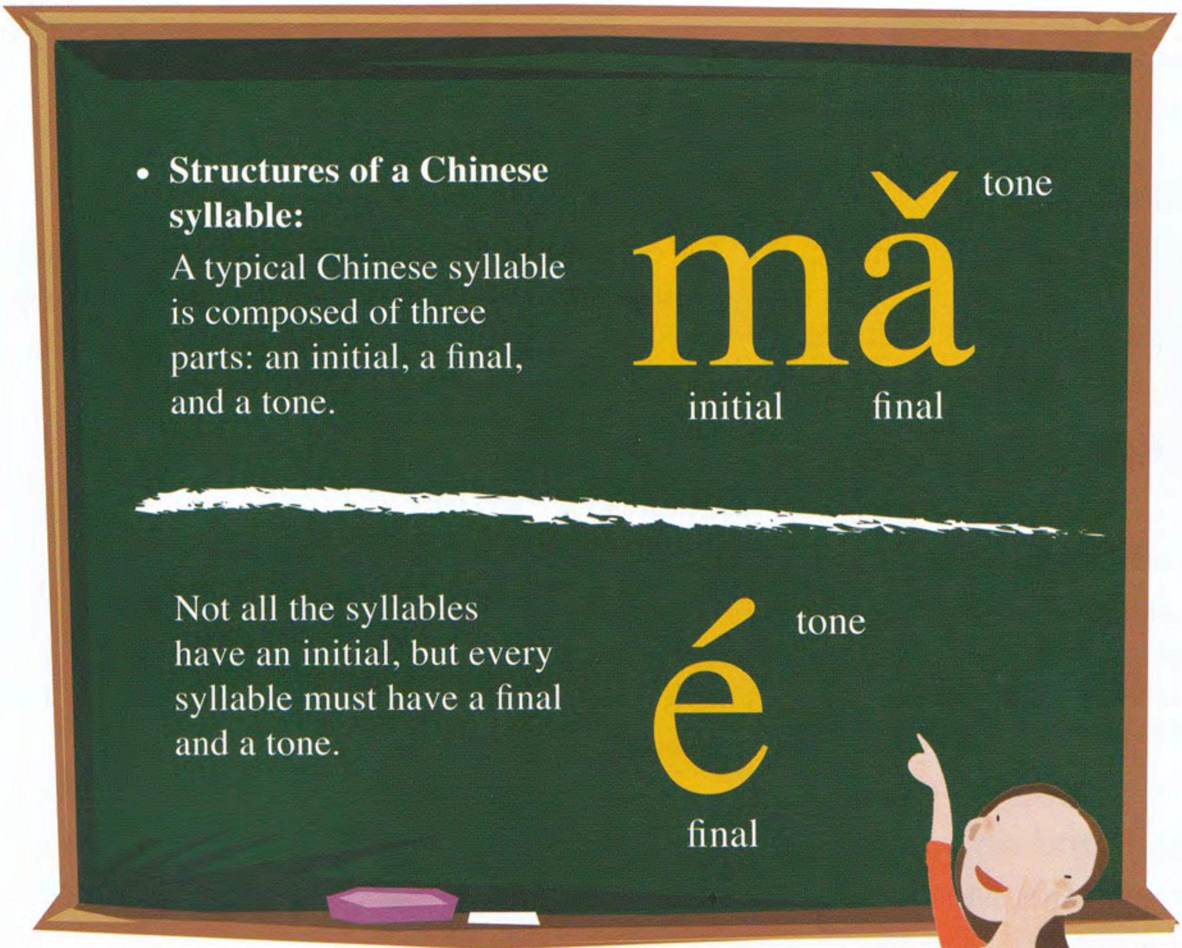


Click on the microphone icon to listen to the question. Then, choose the correct answer.



Go to the next question.

1. The basic structure of the Chinese syllables



2. Finals and initials

There are 21 initials and 37 finals in Chinese.

2.1 Initials

Track 1

b	p	m	f
d	t	n	l
g	k	h	
j	q	x	
zh	ch	sh	r
z	c	s	

2.2 Finals

Track 2

a	o	e	ê	
i	u	ü		
ai	ei	ao	ou	
an	en	ang	eng	ong
er				
ia	ie	iao	iu[1]	
ian	in	iang	ing	iong
ua	uo	uai	ui[2]	
uan	un[3]	uang	ueng	
üe	üan	ün		

For the sake of economy, some vowels are omitted in pinyin orthography. For example, **iu**[1] is pronounced **iou**, but the **o** is omitted and it is written as **iu**. Also, **ui**[2] and **un**[3] are pronounced **uei** and **uen**, but the **e** is omitted and they are written as **ui** and **un**.

When there is no initial consonant before **i**, **u**, **ü**:

i	**i** is written as **y**, or **y** is added before the syllable	**i → yi, ia → ya, ie → ye, iao → yao, iu → you, ian → yan, iang → yang, in → yin, ing → ying, iong → yong**
u	**u** is written as **w**, or **w** is added before the syllable	**u → wu, ua → wa, uo → wo, uai → wai, ui → wei, uan → wan, un → wen, uang → wang, ueng → weng**
ü	**y** is added before the syllable (the two dots can be dropped)	**ü → yu, üan → yuan, üe → yue, ün → yun**

3. Tones

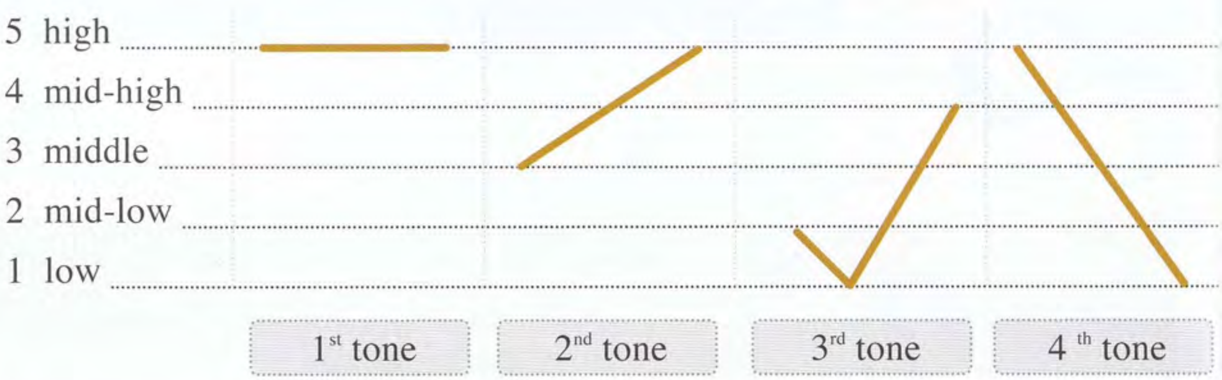
Track 3

Tones are the pitch of a syllable. They are an important element of the Chinese syllable. The main function of the tones is to distinguish the meanings of the characters. For example, **shuǐjiǎo** (dumplings) and **shuìjiào** (to sleep). Their initials and finals are the same, but with different tones, the meanings are different. Chinese has four basic tones and a neutral tone:

basic tones				*neutral tone*
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
				
mā	má	mǎ	mà	māma
n. mother	*n.* hemp	*n.* horse	*v.* to scold	*n.* mother

3.1 The tonal value of four basic tones

The pitches of the four tones are illustrated in the diagram below.



- The 1st tone is a high, level tone. It is a steady, high pitch and is the highest of the four tones. Remember to maintain the high level pitch from the beginning to the end of the syllable.
- The 2nd tone is a high, rising tone. It begins at about the middle of the voice range and rises rapidly to the top. Remember to raise your tone voice as if you're asking a question.
- The 3rd tone is a low, dipping tone. It starts quite low, then goes even lower, and quickly rises up. It is maintained a little longer than the other tones. Remember to start your tone at a low enough level.
- The 4th tone starts high and goes down sharply and quickly. This tone is held less time than any of the others. Remember to make your voice go down as quickly as possible.

3.2 The neutral tone

The neutral tone is toneless. It is pronounced soft and short. In transcription, the neutral tone does not carry a tone mark. For example:

gēge	háizi	nǎinai	bàba
n. elder brother	*n.* child	*n.* grandmother	*n.* father

3.3 How to write tones

3.3.1 Tone marks are written above the main vowel of a syllable. The main vowel is determined by this order of precedence: **a – o – e – i – u – ü**. For example, in **ao**, the main vowel is **a**, and in **ei**, the main vowel is **e**. However, there is an exception with **i** and **u**. That is, when **i** and **u** exist in the same syllable, the tone mark is always placed on the second vowel. For example, **niú** (cow) and **duì** (correct).

3.3.2 The dot in the letter – **i** is removed when a tone mark is placed over it. For example, **nǐ** (you) and **yī** (one).

3.3.3 The two dots of group – **ü** finals changes depending on the following situations:

–ü, -üē, -üān, -ün		
Remove the two dots		Keep the two dots
Stand alone	Combine with **j**, **q**, and **x**	Combine with **n** and **l**
Ex. **yuè**, **yuán**	Ex. **jú**, **qún**	Ex. **nǚ**, **lǜ**

Notes

Here are some more rules for the pinyin system.

1. Capital letters

❶ Capitalize the first letter of all proper nouns. For example, **Kǒngzǐ** (Confucius), **Xiānggǎng** (Hong Kong), and **Lǐ xiānsheng** (Mr. Lee).

❷ Capitalize the first letter of the first word in a sentence. For example, **"Píngguǒ yì jīn duōshǎo qián?"** (How much for one kilogram of apples?)

2. Pinyin basically follows the punctuation rules of English. The only difference is that, in Chinese, we use "、" to separate the items. For example, **"Wǒ xǐhuan píngguǒ、xiāngjiāo hé mùguā."** (I like apples, bananas, and papayas.)

3. In order to avoid confusion, an apostrophe (') is used to divide two syllables when the combination may cause uncertainty or ambiguity. For example, **jī'è** (hunger) and **píng'ān** (safety).

First, we will learn how to pronounce the following initials:

m n f l



Then, we will learn how to combine the initials with the following finals:

UNIT 1 a i o P. 22



UNIT 2 ai ao P. 28

UNIT 3 an ang P. 32

UNIT 1

m n f l + a i o

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 4

m



1. Shut your lips tightly. Then let air out through the nasal cavity.
2. as in *mat*

Ex māma *n.* mother

n



1. The tip of the tongue touches the upper ridge of the teeth. Let the air out through the nasal cavity.
2. as in *night*

Ex ná *v.* to take

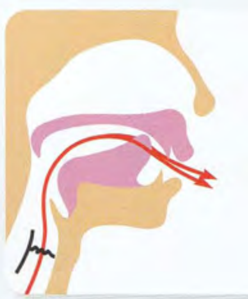
f



1. Press the upper teeth against the lower lip. Let out a breath. The sound relies on friction between the teeth and the lip.
2. as in *fat*

Ex fà *n.* hair

l



1. The tip of the tongue touches the back of the upper ridge of the teeth. Let the air out from both sides of the tongue.
2. as in *light*

Ex lā *v.* to pull

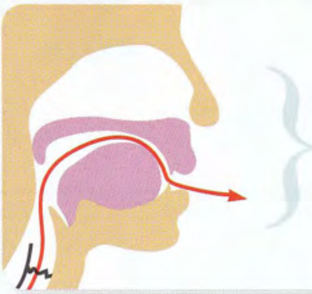
a



1. Open your mouth wide and keep your tongue in a flat, relaxed position.
2. as in *father*

Ex bàba *n.* father

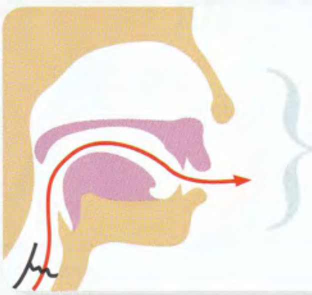
i



1. Keep your mouth flat as if you were pronouncing the English letter E.
2. as in *eat*

Ex yī *nu.* one

o



1. Make your mouth round and hold your tongue in the middle.
2. There is no identical sound in English.

Ex mō *v.* to touch

NOTES

1. The following finals do not combine with the following initials:

Initials / Finals	m	n	f	l
a				
i			X	
o		X		X

2. If there is no initial before **i**, it is spelled **yi**.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



m + a = ma

mā má mǎ mà

māma *n.* mother

- Wǒ ài māma.
  I love my mom.



n + a = na

nā ná nǎ nà

ná *v.* to take

- Wǒ ná xīguā.
  I hold a watermelon.



f + a = fa

fā fá fǎ fà

tóufa *n.* hair

- Mǎ xiǎojiě bāng wǒ jiǎn tóufa.
  Miss Ma helps me to cut my hair.



l + a = la

lā lá lǎ là

lā *v.* to pull

- Tā wàngle lā chuānglián.
  He forgot to pull the window curtains closed.

NOTES

When we refer to "hair," there are two different pronunciation ways in Chinese. When we say **fà**, it is 4th tone; however, when we say **tóufa**, it becomes neutral tone.



m + i = mi

mī mí mǐ mì

bǎomì *v.* to keep the secret

- Qǐng nǐ yídìng yào bǎomì.
  Please be sure to keep the secret.



n + i = ni

nī ní nǐ nì

nǐ *pron.* you

- Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?
  Are you American?



l + i = li

lī lí lǐ lì

lìqi *n.* (physical) strength, force

- Bàba de lìqi hěn dà.
  My father is very powerful.



m + o = mo

mō mó mǒ mò

mō *v.* to touch

- Zhè jiàn yīfu mō qǐlái hěn shūfu.
  This shirt feels very comfortable.

READ OUT LOUD
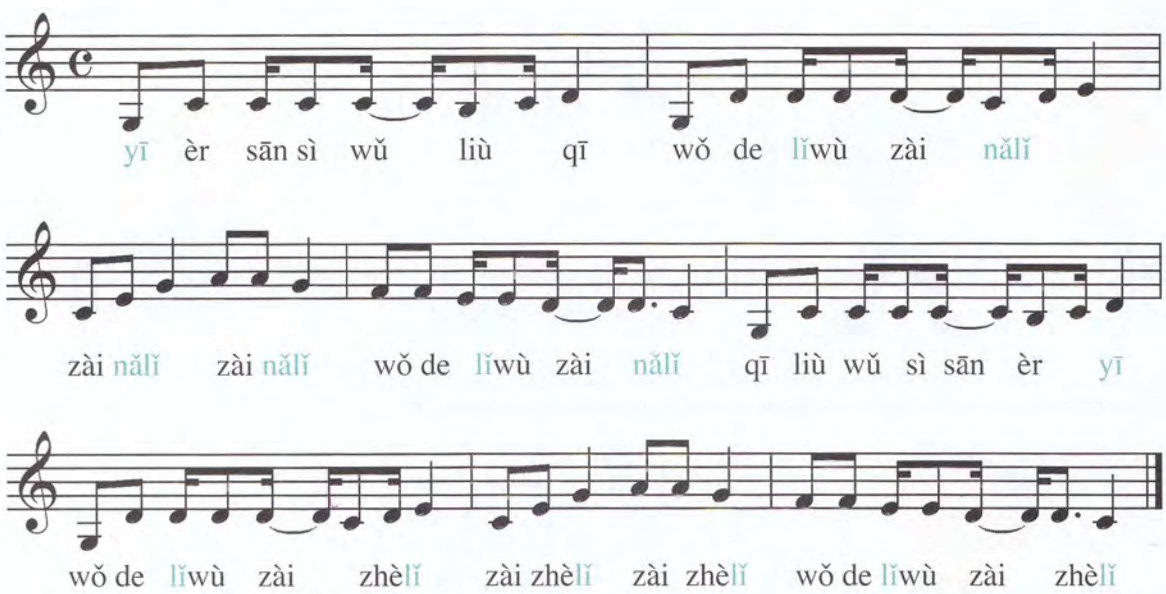
Track 5

mǎ / nǎ fā / lā má / ná fà / là

mí / ní / lí má / mó mó / fó

SPEAK AND SING

Track 6



lǐwù xiǎomǎ (little horse) / māomī (kitty) / jiǎfà (wig)

En One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Where is my present?
Where? Where? Where is my present? Seven, six, five, four, three, two, one.
Here is my present. Here. Here. Here is my present.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 7

Nǐ hǎo!	Hi!
Nǐ hǎo ma?	How are you?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 8

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the initial on the left.

❶ m			
❷ n			
❸ f			
❹ l			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Choose the correct finals.

	a	i	o
Ex.	✓		
❶			
❷			
❸			
❹			

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct word.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
(má)	nǐ	fá	nà
mǎ	lǐ	fó	là

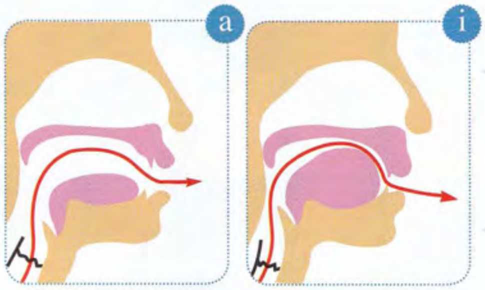
UNIT 2

m n f l + ai ao

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 9

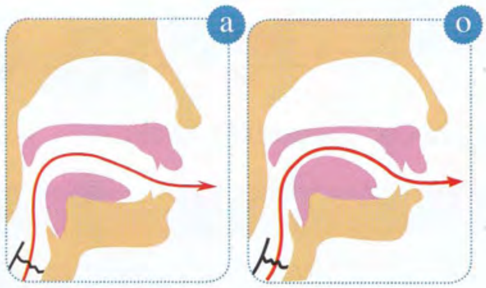
ai



1. **ai** consists of **a** and **i**. To pronounce **ai**, open your mouth and say **a** first. Then close it a bit to pronounce **i**.
2. as in *by*

Ex nǎi *n.* milk

ao



1. **ao** consists of **a** and **o**. To pronounce **ao**, open your mouth and say **a** first. Then round your mouth to say **o**.
2. as in *mouse*

Ex māo *n.* cat

NOTES

The following finals do not combine with the following initials:

Initials / Finals	m	n	f	l
ai			✗	
ao			✗	

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



m + ai = mai

mái mǎi mài

mǎi *v.* to buy

- Bāo lǎoshī yào mǎi niúnǎi.
  Teacher Bao wants to buy milk.



n + ao = nao

nāo náo nǎo nào

chǎonào *sv.* to be noisy

- Jiàoshì lǐ hěn chǎonào.
  It's noisy in the classroom.



l + ai = lai

lái lài

lái *v.* to come

- Wǒmen lái kànshū.
  Let's read.



l + ao = lao

lāo láo lǎo lào

lǎoshī *n.* teacher

- Lǎoshī zǎo.
  Good morning, Teacher.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 10

mǎi / nǎi mài / mào / mà

nài / nào / nà lái / láo / lá

SPEAK AND SING

Track 11

Nǎinai mǎile yì zhī xiǎo huāmāo,

huāmāo báibái yòu pàngpàng,

ài chī nǎilào ài dài mào,

dōng pǎo xī tiào hǎo rènao.



En Grandma bought a little spotted cat.
The cat is white and plump.
It loves to eat yoghurt and wear a hat.
It runs here and there mirthfully.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 12

Wǒ yào mǎi zhège.

I'd like to buy this one.

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 13

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the final on the left.

① ai			
② ao			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)



Ex. n<u>ao</u>

❶ l__________ ❷ n__________

❸ m__________ ❹ l__________

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
mái	lāo	mái	māo
(mǎi)	láo	mǎi	máo
mài	lǎo	mài	mǎo
	lào		mào

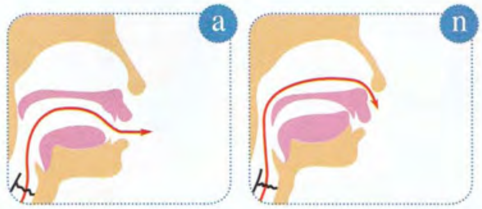
UNIT 3

m n f l + an ang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 14

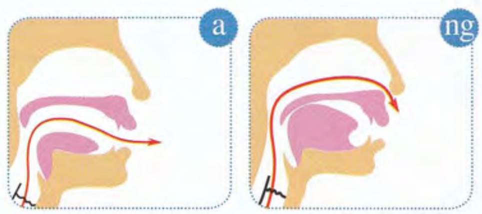
an



1. Open your mouth and say **a** first. Then close it a bit to let the air out through the nasal cavity ending with **n**.
2. as in *can* *(but open mouth more widely)*

Ex nán *n.* male

ang



1. Open your mouth and say **a** first. Then let the air out through the back part of the nasal cavity ending with **ng**.
2. as in *among* *(but open mouth more widely)*

Ex máng *sv.* to be busy

UNIT 3

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



m + an = man

mān mán mǎn màn

mànpǎo *v.* to jog

- Wǒ měitiān zǎoshàng mànpǎo.
  I jog every morning.



f + ang = fang

fāng fáng fǎng fàng

fángzi *n.* house

- Zhège fángzi hěn piàoliang.
  This house is very beautiful.



n + an = nan

nān nán nǎn nàn

nánshēng *n.* boy

- Wǒmen bān yǒu sān ge nánshēng.
  There are three boys in our class.



l + ang = lang

lāng láng lǎng làng

kāilǎng *sv.* to be open-minded

- Tā shì yí ge kāilǎng de nǚhái.
  She is an open-minded girl.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 15

mǎn / mǎng nán / náng fān / fāng làn / làng

má / mán / máng fà / fàn / fàng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 16

Yì tiān dúwán liǎng běn shū, lǎn lǎn lǎn.

Sān tiān xiěwán sìshí kè, màn màn màn.

Wǔ tiān shuōwán liùbǎi jù, máng máng máng.

Qī tiān tīngwán bāqiān cí, fán fán fán.

Jiǔ tiān dǎwán shíwàn zì, nán nán nán.



En

Reading two books in one day. Lazy, lazy, lazy.
Writing forty lessons in three days. Slow, slow, slow.
Saying six hundred sentences in five days. Busy, busy, busy.
Listening to eight thousand terms in seven days.
Annoying, annoying, annoying.
Typing one hundred thousand words in nine days.
Difficult, difficult, difficult.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 17

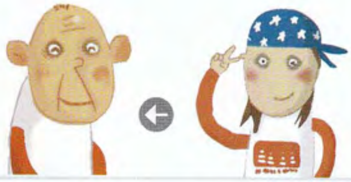
Qǐng shuō màn yìdiǎnr.

Please speak a little bit slowly.

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 18

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the final on the left.

❶ an			
❷ ang			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)



Ex. f_an_

❶ n__________ ❷ l__________

❸ f__________ ❹ l__________

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
fān	lán	fāng	nāng
(fán)	lǎn	fáng	náng
fǎn	làn	fǎng	nǎng
fàn		fàng	nàng

Review ①

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct sound. Track 19

Ex.

māma (circled)
mǎmà
mámá



1.

máo
náo
lǎo



2.

ná
nǎi
nǎo



3.

mī
mí
mǐ



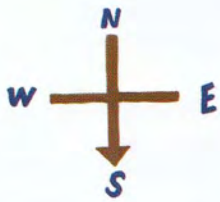
4.

fáng
fǎng
fàng



5.

nán
nǎn
nàn



Part 2 Listen to the phonetic finals of each pair of words on the audio track. If their finals have the same pronunciation, circle Yes. Otherwise, circle No.

Ex. Yes No (circled)

1. Yes No

2. Yes No

3. Yes No

4. Yes No

5. Yes No

6. Yes No



Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Match the initials and finals.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)

		Initial	Final
Ex.		m	ang
1.		n	ai
2.		f	an
3.		l	a

Part 4 Listen to the audio track. Fill in the missing initials and finals.

			4.		
			à		
	3.		*2.*	ă	
1.	á		g		

In the previous units, we have learned the finals below:

a ai ao an

Now, we will learn how to combine the finals with the following initials:

UNIT 4 b p P. 40

UNIT 5 d t P. 44

UNIT 6 g k h P. 48

ang



UNIT 7 z zh P. 54

UNIT 8 c ch P. 58

UNIT 9 s sh r P. 62

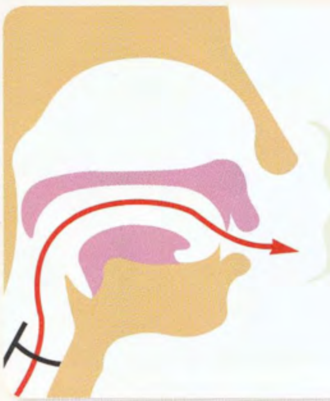
UNIT 4

b p + a ai ao an ang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 20

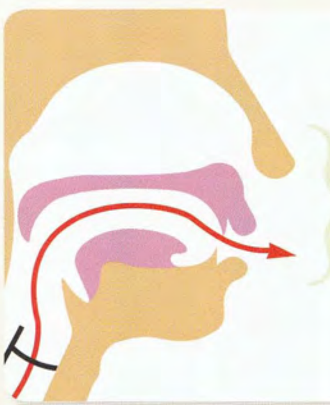
b



1. Shut the lips tightly to obstruct breathing. Then open them to let out the air. This sound is not aspirated.
2. as in *bay*

Ex bǎo *sv.* to be full

p



1. Like with **b**, the lips are shut tightly to obstruct breathing. Open them quickly and force the air out. This sound is aspirated.
2. as in *pop*

Ex pàng *sv.* to be fat



COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



b + ao = bao

bāo báo bǎo bào

bāozi *n.* steamed bun

- Bàba chī bāozi.
  Dad eats steamed buns.



p + a = pa

pā pá pà

pà *v.* to be afraid

- Wǒ dìdi hěn pà gǒu.
  My younger brother is very afraid of dogs.



b + ang = bang

bāng bǎng bàng

bāng *v.* to help, to assist

- Wǒ bāng nǎinai ná dōngxi.
  I helped my grandmother to pick up some stuff.



p + ao = pao

pāo páo pǎo pào

sàipǎo *v.* to have a race

- Wǒmen lái sàipǎo ba!
  Let's have a race!

READ OUT LOUD

Track 21

bà / pà   bái / pái   bǎo / pǎo   bān / pān   bàng / pàng

pā / pāi / pāo   bǎ / bǎn / bǎng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 22

Pàng xiǎodì, chī ròubāo,

chuān xīnpáo, fàng biānpào,

tiào yí tiào, diē yì jiāo,

pāipai pìgu jìxù pǎo.



En The chubby boy ate a meat bun,
Put on a new robe, set off fireworks,
Jumped around, and then fell down.
He dusted off his backside and ran off.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 23

Nǐ néng bāng wǒ ma?

Could you give me a hand?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 24

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the initial on the left.

① b			
② p			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Choose the correct initials.

	b	p
Ex.	✓	
❶		
❷		
❸		
❹		

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
bān	pāo	bāo	pā
bǎn	páo	báo	pá
bàn	pǎo	bǎo	pà
	pào	bào	

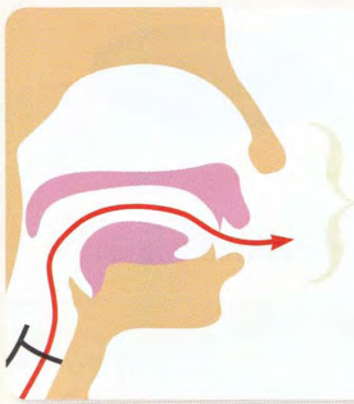
UNIT 5

d t + a ai ao an ang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 25

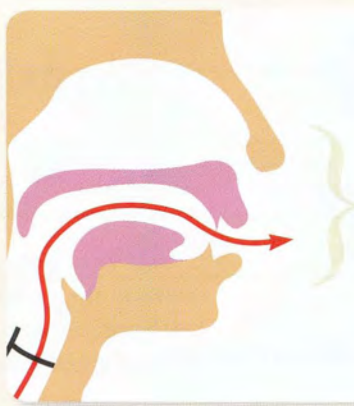
d



1. The tip of the tongue touches the upper ridge of the teeth. Drop the tongue to let out the air. The sound is not aspirated.
2. as in *dad*

Ex dà *sv.* to be big

t



1. Like with **d**, the tip of the tongue touches the upper ridge of the teeth. Drop the tongue quickly to force the air out. This sound is aspirated.
2. as in *tap*

Ex táng *n.* sugar



COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



d + a = da

dā dá dǎ dà

dǎqiú *v.* to play ball

- Wǒmen qù dǎqiú ba!
  Let's play ball!



t + an = tan

tān tán tǎn tàn

tánqín *v.* to play the piano

- Dài xiǎojiě huì tánqín ma?
  Does Miss Dai know how to play the piano?



d + an = dan

dān dǎn dàn

dàngāo *n.* cake

- Dìdi ài chī cǎoméi dàngāo.
  My younger brother likes to eat strawberry cake.



t + ang = tang

tāng táng tǎng tàng

tāng *n.* soup

- Nǐ xǐhuan suānlàtāng ma?
  Do you like hot and sour soup?

READ OUT LOUD

Track 26

dǎ / tǎ dāi / tāi dào / tào dǎn / tǎn

dǎng / tǎng dā / dāi / dāo dà / dàn / dàng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 27

Xiàtiān dào, xiàtiān dào,

dàdà de tàiyáng dāngkōng zhào.

Tā táoqì, bú dài mào,

shāochéng hóngtàn gǎnkuài táopǎo.



En Summer is coming. Summer is coming.
The sun is shining brightly in the sky.
The boy is naughty. He doesn't wear a hat.
He is so sunburned that he has to run away.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 28

Nǐ duō dà le?

How old are you?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 29

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the initial on the left.

❶ d			
❷ t			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct initials.



Ex. t ā

❶ ________ āo ❷ ________ án

❸ ________ ào ❹ ________ àng

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
tāo	dā	tān	tāng
(táo)	dá	tán	táng
tǎo	dǎ	tǎn	tǎng
tào	dà	tàn	tàng

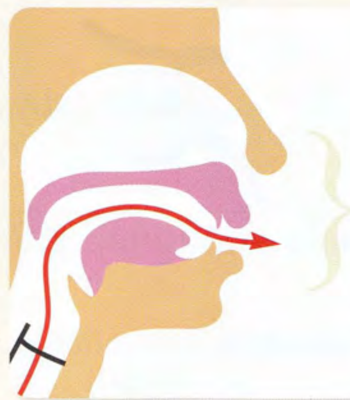
UNIT 6

g k h + a ai ao an ang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 30

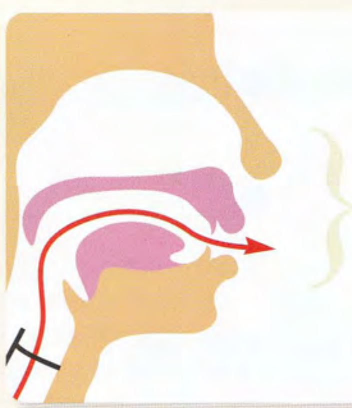
g



1. Raise the back of your tongue against the soft palate. Then let out the air. This sound is not aspirated.
2. as in *gold*

Ex gāo *sv.* to be tall

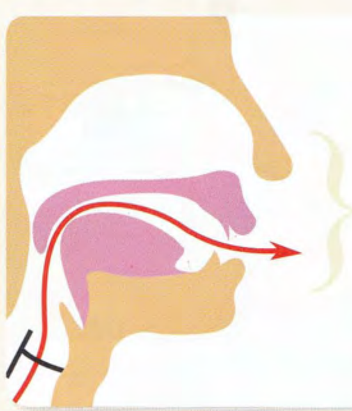
k



1. Like with **g**, put the back of your tongue against the soft palate. Then let the air out, only this time with a bit more force. This sound is aspirated.
2. as in *kangaroo*

Ex kàn *v.* to look

h



1. Raise the back of your tongue toward the soft palate. Then let the air flow out the channel between the tongue and the soft palate.
2. as in *house*

Ex hǎi *n.* sea

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



g + an = gan

gān gǎn gàn

gānjìng *sv.* to be clean

- Gēge de fángjiān hěn gānjìng.
  My elder brother's room is very clean.



k + ang = kang

kāng káng kàng

jiànkāng *sv.* to be healthy

- Zhù nǐ shēntǐ jiànkāng.
  I wish you good health.



h + an = han

hān hán hǎn hàn

hǎn *v.* to yell

- Qǐng bú yào zài diànyǐngyuàn dà hǎn.
  Please do not yell in the theater.



k + ao = kao

kāo kǎo kào

kǎoshì *v.* to take an exam
n. exam, test

- Míngtiān wǒmen yào kǎoshì.
  We will have an exam tomorrow.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 31

gài / kài / hài gǎo / kǎo / hǎo gān / kān / hān

gàng / kàng / hàng gà / gài / gào há / hán / háng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 32

Gāo Dà'ān, lè kāihuái,

shēngrì dào, lǐwù lái,

hétao dàngāo yì dǎkāi,

Hā! Zhǐ shèng yìduī nǎiyóu lái!



En Gao Da-an was so happy.
His birthday was coming, and he received many presents.
He opened a present and it was a walnut cake.
Ha! There was nothing left but some cream!

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 33

Zǎoshàng hǎo! / Xiàwǔ hǎo! / Wǎnshàng hǎo!

Good morning! / Good afternoon! / Good night!

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 34

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the initial on the left.

❶ g			
❷ k			
❸ h			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Choose the correct initials.

	g	k	h
Ex.	✓		
❶			
❷			
❸			
❹			

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
kān	kāi	hāo	gāng
kǎn	kǎi	háo	gǎng
(kàn)	kài	hǎo	gàng
		hào	

Review ②

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct sound. Track 35

Ex.

pāng

páng

pàng



1.

dān

dǎn

dàn



2.

gāo

gǎo

gào



3.

tāng

tǎng

tàng



4.

kān

kǎn

kàn



5.

bāozi

bózi

bàozi



Part 2 Listen to the phonetic initials of each pair of words on the audio track. If their initials have the same pronunciation, circle Yes. Otherwise, circle No.

Ex. Yes No

1. Yes No ***2.*** Yes No

3. Yes No ***4.*** Yes No

5. Yes No ***6.*** Yes No



Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Match the initials and finals.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)

Ex.  b — ao

1.  t — a

2.  k — ai

3.  d — ang

Part 4 Listen to the audio track. Fill in the missing initials and finals.

				4.	
		2. *3.* p		n	
1.	à				

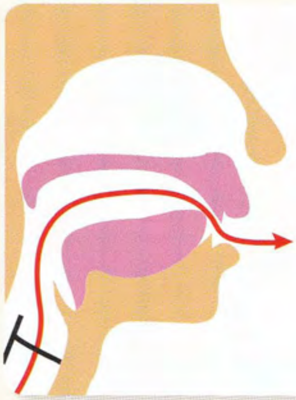
UNIT 7

z zh + a ai ao an ang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 3

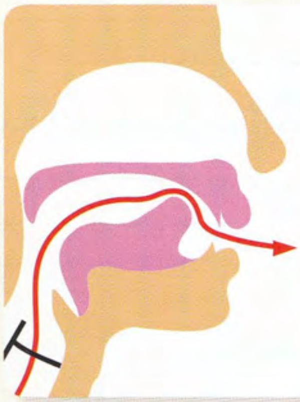
z



1. Place the tip of your tongue against the back of your teeth. Then let the air squeeze out between your tongue and teeth. This sound is not aspirated.
2. as in *birds*

Ex **zāng** *sv.* to be dirty

zh



1. Turn up the tip of your tongue against the hard palate. Then loosen it a bit to let out the air. This sound is not aspirated.
2. as in *job*

Ex **zhǎi** *sv.* to be narrow

NOTES

z and **zh** are spelled **zi** and **zhi** when they stand alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



z + a = za

zā zá zǎ

zázhì *n.* magazine

- Wǒ ài kàn zázhì.
  I love reading magazines.



zh + ao = zhao

zhāo zháo zhǎo zhào

zhǎo *v.* to look for

- Gēge shàngwǎng zhǎo zīliào.
  My elder brother surfed the Internet to find some information.



z + ao = zao

zāo záo zǎo zào

zǎofàn *n.* breakfast

- Tā jīntiān méi chī zǎofàn.
  He didn't have breakfast today.



zh + an = zhan

zhān zhǎn zhàn

zhàn *v.* to stand

- Wǒ xǐhuan zhàn zài wǔtái shàng biǎoyǎn.
  I like performing on stage.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 37

zǐ / zhǐ zá / zhá zài / zhài
zǎo / zhǎo zān / zhān zàng / zhàng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 38

Xiǎolǎoshǔ, zīzī jiào,

shàng le dēngtái, bǎozàng zhǎo.

Dōng zhǎozhao, xī zhǎozhao,

zhàn bù wěn jiù huádǎo.

Āiya! Zhēn zāogāo!



En "Peep, peep, peep" says the mouse.
Go up the candlestick to look for treasure.
Look to the east. Look to the west.
Without a firm standing, the mouse slips and falls.
Ouch! It's terrible!

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 39

Qǐng zài shuō yí cì.

Please say it again.

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 40

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the initial on the left.

① z			
② zh			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct initials.



Ex. zh ān

❶ ______ ài ❷ ______ ào

❸ ______ ǎng ❹ ______ á

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
zhāi	zī	zhān	zāo
zhái	zǐ	zhǎn	záo
zhǎi	zì	zhàn	zǎo
zhài			zào

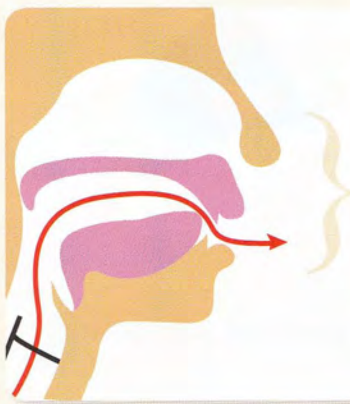
UNIT 8

c ch + a ai ao an ang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 41

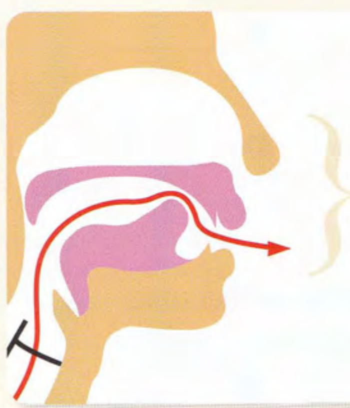
c



1. Place the tip of your tongue against the back of your teeth. Then let a breath out, only stronger, through the channel between your tongue and teeth. This sound is aspirated.
2. as in *cats* *(but with aspiration)*

Ex cài *n.* dish

ch



1. Turn up the tip of your tongue against the hard palate. Then loosen it a bit to let out the air, only with a stronger breath. This sound is aspirated.
2. as in *chair* *(but with the tongue tip curled far back and aspiration)*

Ex chā *n.* fork

NOTES

c and **ch** are spelled **ci** and **chi** when they stand alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



c + a = ca

cā cǎ

cā *v.* to wipe

- Wǒ bǎ jìngzi cā yì cā.
  I wiped the mirror.



ch + a = cha

chā chá chǎ chà

chá *n.* tea

- Cáo lǎoshī xǐhuan hē Zhōngguó chá.
  Teacher Cao likes to drink Chinese tea.



c + an = can

cān cán cǎn càn

cāntīng *n.* restaurant

- Cài xiǎojiě qù cāntīng chī wǎncān.
  Miss Cai went to the restaurant to have dinner.



ch + ang = chang

chāng cháng chǎng chàng

lánqiúchǎng *n.* basketball court

- Dàwèi zài lánqiúchǎng dǎqiú.
  David played basketball on the basketball court.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 42

cì / chì cā / chā cāi / chāi

cǎo / chǎo càn / chàn cáng / cháng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 43

Liǎng piě xiǎo húzi,

jiān zuǐ jiān yáchǐ,

cáng tóu yòu cáng nǎo,

xiǎng zhǎo dōngxi chī.



En It has two little whiskers,
A sharp mouth and sharp teeth.
Hiding and moving like a thief,
It always wants to find food.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 44

Yào duō cháng shíjiān?

How long will it take?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 45

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the initial on the left.

① c			
② ch			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct word.

Ex. chī cī

❶ cāi chāi ❷ cáng cháng

❸ cǎo chǎo ❹ càn chàn

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
cān	cī	chāng	chā
cán	cí	cháng	chá
cǎn	cǐ	chǎng	chǎ
càn	cì	chàng	chà

UNIT 9

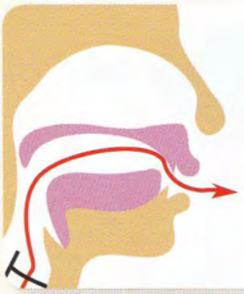
s sh r

+ a ai ao an ang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 46

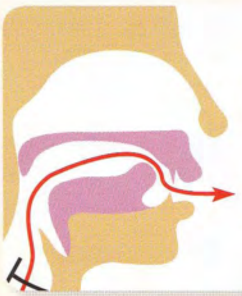
s



1. Place the tip of your tongue against the back of your teeth. Then let the air out between your tongue and teeth, as if you were pronouncing the **s** sound in English.
2. as in *sun*.

Ex sān *nu.* three

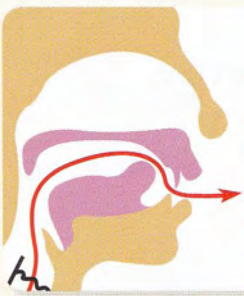
sh



1. Turn up the tip of your tongue toward the hard palate. Then let the air squeeze out.
2. as in *share* *(but with the tongue tip curled further back)*

Ex shǎo *sv.* few

r



1. Turn up the tip of your tongue toward the hard palate to obstruct the breath. Then squeeze the air out.
2. as in *rain* *(but with the tongue tip curled further back)*

Ex rǎn *v.* to dye

NOTES

1. The initial **r** does not combine with **a** and **ai**.
2. **s**, **sh**, and **r** are spelled **si**, **shi**, and **ri** when they stand alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



s + an = san

sān sǎn sàn

sǎn *n.* umbrella

- Xiàyǔtiān yào dài sǎn.
  Take an umbrella on rainy days.



sh + an = shan

shān shǎn shàn

páshān *v.* to climb the mountain

- Wǒ hé jiārén qù páshān.
  I went mountain climbing with my family.



r + ang = rang

rāng ráng rǎng ràng

ràngzuò *v.* to offer one's seat to someone

- Tā ràngzuò gěi yí wèi lǎorén.
  He gave his seat to an old man.



s + ao = sao

sāo sǎo sào

dǎsǎo *v.* to clean

- Jiālǐ dǎsǎo de hǎo gānjìng.
  The house has been cleaned very well.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 47

sì / shì　sǎ / shǎ　sài / shài　sǎo / shǎo　sǎn / shǎn

sāng / shāng　rǎo / lǎo　rán / lán　ràng / làng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 48

Sì shì sì, shí shì shí, shísì shì shísì, sìshí shì sìshí.

Shísì bú shì shí shì, sìshí bú shì sì sī.

Xiǎngyào shuō hǎo sì hé shí,

měirì dōu yào duō liànxí.



En
Sì (four) is sì, shí (ten) is shí,
shísì (fourteen) is shísì, sìshí (forty) is sìshí.
Shísì (fourteen) is not shí shì,
sìshí (forty) is not sì sī.
If you want to say sì (four) and shí (ten) well,
you need to practice more everyday.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 49

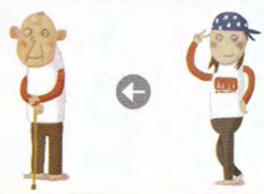
Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

What's your nationality?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 50

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the initial on the left.

❶ s			
❷ sh			
❸ r			

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct initials.



Ex. lǎo sh ī

❶ pá_______ān ❷ _______ìjì ❸ dǎ_______ǎo

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
ráo	shī	shāo	sān
rǎo	shí	sháo	sǎn
rào (circled)	shǐ	shǎo	sàn
	shì	shào	

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct sound. Track 51

Ex.

sān
sǎn
sàn



1.

zhāng
zháng
zhàng



2.

zāng
zǎng
zàng



3.

shān
shǎn
shàn



4.

chā
chá
chà



5.

cái
cǎi
cài



Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Fill in the missing initials and finals.

					3. *5.*	ān
					ǎ	
	2. *4.*		á			
1.	ī					

Part 3 Listen the audio track. Choose the correct initials and finals from below.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)

❶ zh ❷ sh ❸ z ❹ c ❺ r ❻ an ❼ a ❽ ao ❾ ang ❿ ai

Ex. 1 , 7 **1.** ______ **2.** ______ **3.** ______ **4.** ______

Part 4 Circle all of the initials that require turning up the tongue to find the Chinese character hidden in the puzzle.

an	ai	ao	b	t	d	c	z	n	m	b	f	d
c	g	p	eng	q	l	d	q	eng	t	x	h	m
c	l	t	n	l	t	zh	x	t	an	d	a	l
f	j	b	ang	ai	en	zh	g	b	m	z	en	h
n	h	k	b	l	z	r	a	q	c	k	a	d
en	ch	x	m	c	x	zh	t	d	x	b	r	t
g	ch	ai	en	ang	h	zh	eng	x	p	f	zh	p
f	r	m	d	n	t	ch	z	n	k	j	zh	k
m	r	q	k	an	j	ch	m	g	an	z	ch	s
ang	r	ai	n	l	h	r	n	c	n	c	ch	c
ao	zh	k	c	m	a	r	s	b	q	s	sh	s
p	zh	b	g	h	t	sh	an	b	p	ang	sh	ang
ai	zh	x	l	s	h	ch	g	g	f	s	r	a
g	sh	r	r	ch	sh	ch	sh	zh	zh	r	r	d
n	g	z	d	m	h	b	t	l	z	f	s	g

Now, we will combine the initials with the finals below:

b p m f

g k h z

ch r

UNIT 10 o u ou P. 70



d t n l

c s zh sh



UNIT 11 e ei P. 74

UNIT 12 en eng P. 78

UNIT 10

b p m f d t n l g k h z

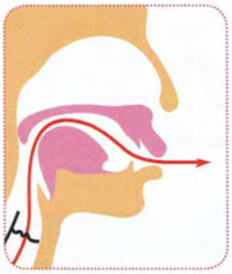
c s zh ch sh r

+ o u ou

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 52

u

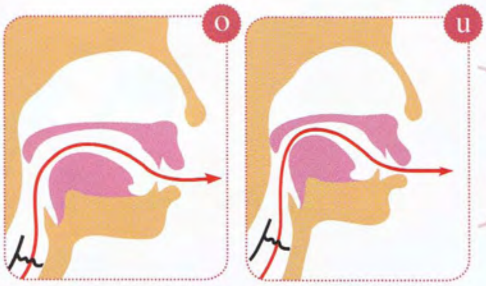


❶ Round your lips as if you were pronouncing "oo" in English.

❷ as in *blue*

Ex wǔ *nu.* five

ou



❶ **ou** consists of **o** and **u**. To pronounce **ou**, round your mouth and say **o** first. Then make your mouth even smaller to say **u**.

❷ as in *go*

Ex tóu *n.* head

NOTES

❶ The following finals do not combine with the following initials:

Finals \ Initials	b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l	g	k	z	h	c	s	zh	ch	sh	r
o					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
u																		
ou	×																	

❷ **u** is spelled wu when it stands alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



p + o = po

pō pó pǒ pò

pōdù *n.* slope

- Zhè tiáo lù pōdù zhēn dǒu.
  This road is very steep.



f + u = fu

fū fú fǔ fù

fù *v.* to pay

- Zhè běn shū nǐ yào fù wǔbǎi yuán.
  You need to pay five hundred dollars for this book.



k + ou = kou

kōu kǒu kòu

shùkǒu *v.* to rinse the mouth

- Chī wán fàn zuìhǎo shuāyá shùkǒu.
  It's better to gargle and brush your teeth after having a meal.



h + u = hu

hū hú hǔ hù

lǎohǔ *n.* tiger

- Zhège dòngwùyuán lǐ yǒu liǎng zhī lǎohǔ.
  There are two tigers in this zoo.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 53

pó / pú / póu   mǒ / mǔ / mǒu   fó / fú / fǒu   dù / dòu

hǔ / hǒu   zū / zōu / zhū / zhōu   sù / sòu / shù / shòu

SPEAK AND SING

Track 54

Shāntóu yǒu lǎohǔ, sēnlín yǒu huālù,

lùbiān yǒu xiǎozhū, cǎolǐ yǒu báitù,

hòuyuàn yǒu huīshǔ. Qǐng nǐ shǔ yì shǔ,

Yī、èr、sān、sì、wǔ, hǔ、lù、zhū、tù、shǔ.

En There is a tiger on the mountaintop. There is a deer in the forest.
There is a pig on the roadside. There is a rabbit in the grass.
There is a mouse in the backyard. Please count with your fingers.
One, two, three, four, five! There is a tiger, a deer, a pig, a rabbit, and a mouse.



PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 55

Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

How many people are there in your family?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 56

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the final on the left.

❶ o			
❷ u			
❸ ou			

Part 2 Write the finals you hear from the audio track.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)



Ex. xiaot ou

❶ pif________ ❷ dal________ ❸ lao p_____ p_____

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
bū	dū	lōu	bō
bú	dú	lóu	bó
bǔ	dǔ	lǒu	bǒ
bù	dù	lòu	bò

UNIT 11

b p m f d t n l g k h z

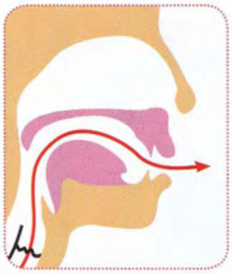
c s zh ch sh r

\+ e ei

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 57

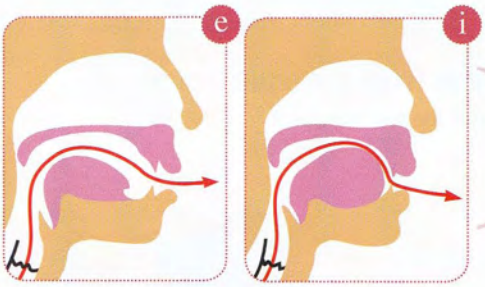
e



1. Open your mouth half-wide. At the same time, spread your lips apart, as if you were smiling.
2. as in *lotus* *(but the position is rear)*

Ex hé *n.* river

ei



1. **ei** consists of **e** and **i**. To pronounce **ei**, say **e** first. Then make your mouth flat to say **i**.
2. as in *eight*

Ex bēi *n.* / *m.* cup

NOTES

The following finals do not combine with the following initials:

Finals \ Initials	b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l	g	k	z	h	c	s	zh	ch	sh	r
e	✕	✕		✕														
ei						✕				✕				✕		✕		✕

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



h + e = he

hē hé hè

hē *v.* to drink

- Xiūxi yíxià hē bēi shuǐ.
  Take a break and drink a cup of water.



l + e = le

lē lè

kuàilè *sv.* to be happy

- Chànggē ràng rén hěn kuàilè.
  Singing makes people happy.



f + ei = fei

fēi féi fěi fèi

fēijī *n.* airplane

- Wǒmen zuò fēijī qù Déguó.
  We went to Germany by plane.



g + ei = gei

gěi

gěi *v.* to give
prep. for

- Zhè shì sòng gěi nǐ de lǐwù.
  This is a present for you.

READ OUT LOUD
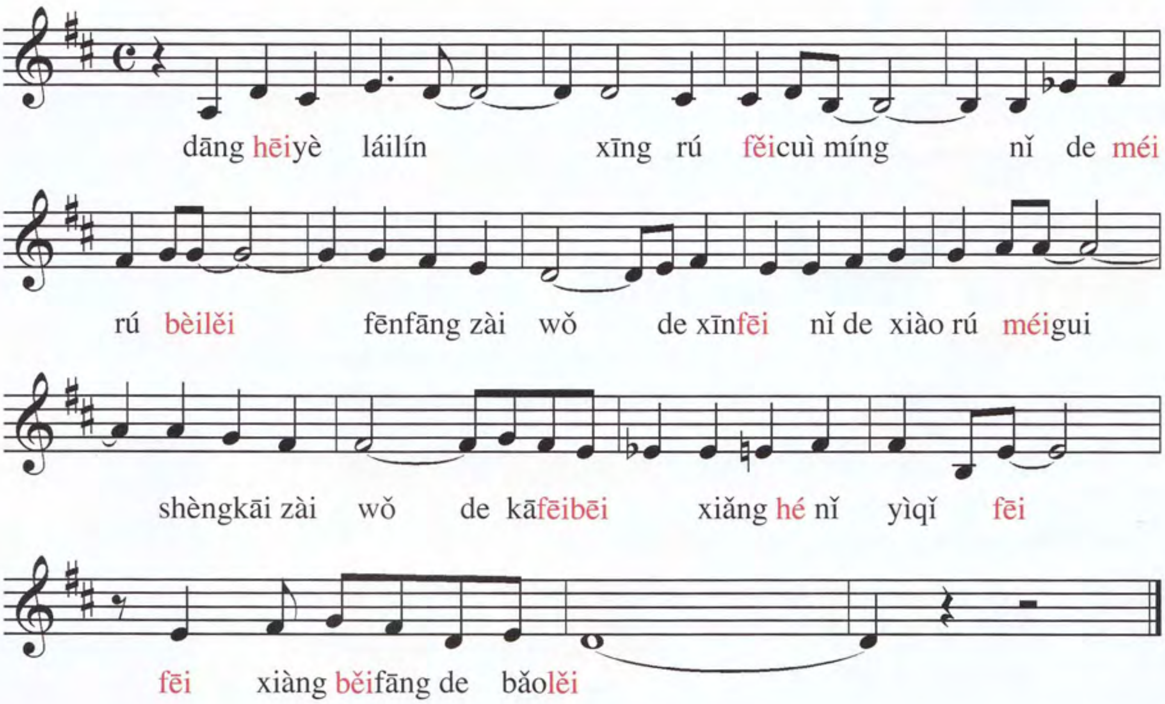
Track 58

dé / děi nè / nèi gě / gěi hē / hēi nè / lè / rè

gē / kē / hē zè / zhè sè / shè bèi / pèi nèi / lèi

SPEAK AND SING

Track 59



En When night comes, the stars are bright like emeralds. Your eyebows are like buds, perfume is in my heart. Your smile is like a rose, blooming in my coffee cup. I wish I could fly with you, to the bastion in the north.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 60

Qǐng gěi wǒ càidān.	The menu, please.
Qǐng gěi wǒ zhàngdān.	The bill, please.

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 61

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the final on the left.

① e			
② ei			



Part 2 Write the finals you hear from the audio track.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)

Ex. b_ei_zi

❶ k________ai ❷ kuail________ ❸ h________ban

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
hē	fēi	zhē	lēi
hé	féi	zhé	léi
hè	fěi	zhě	lěi
	fèi	zhè	lèi

UNIT 11

UNIT 12

b p m f d t n l g k h z c s zh ch sh r + en eng

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 62

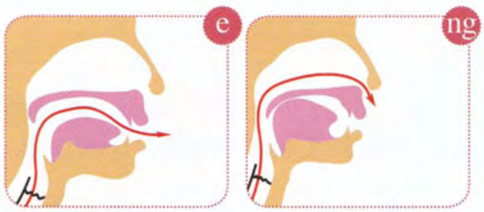
en



1. Keep your mouth flat to say **e** first. Then close it a bit to let the air out through the nasal cavity ending with **n**.
2. as in *bacon*

Ex hěn *adv.* very

eng



1. Keep your mouth flat to say **e** first. Then close it a bit to let the air out through the back part of the nasal cavity ending with **ng**.
2. as in *lung (but the mouth open smaller)*

Ex dēng *n.* light

NOTES

The final **en** does not combine with **t** and **l**.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



b + en = ben

bēn běn bèn

běn *m.* measure word for books, notebooks, etc.

- Wǒ xǐhuan zhè běn shū.
  I like this book.



f + eng = feng

fēng féng fěng fèng

fēng *n.* wind

- Jīntiān fēng hěn dà.
  The wind today is very strong.



m + en = men

mēn mén mèn

mén *n.* door

- Qǐng suíshǒu guān mén.
  Please close the door behind you.



p + eng = peng

pēng péng pěng pèng

péngyou *n.* friend

- Wǒmen shì hǎo péngyou.
  We are good friends.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 63

bēn / bēng   mèn / mèng   fēn / fēng   hén / héng

zhēn / zhēng   rén / réng   sēn / shēng

néng / léng / réng   cén / chén

SPEAK AND SING

Track 64



Péngyoumen, gēn wǒ lái,
bù fēn nǐ wǒ hái shì tā.
Fēng zài lěng, yǔ zài dà,
yìqǐ chūfā néng dǐdǎng.
Zhǐyào yǒnghéng bù tíngxià,
chénggōng bú zài shì mèngxiǎng.



En
Friends, come with me.
That includes you, him, and me.
Although the wind is chilly, the rain is heavy.
Together, we can withstand them.
As long as we don't stop,
Success is no longer a dream.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 65

Zhè shì shénme?

What is this?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 66

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the picture of the word that uses the final on the left.

❶ en			
❷ eng			



Part 2 Write the finals you hear from the audio track.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)

Ex. beif<u>eng</u>

❶ taid________   ❷ t________tong   ❸ g________b________

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
bēn	dēng	hén	gēng
běn	děng	hěn	gěng
bèn	dèng	hèn	gèng

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct sound. Track 67

Ex.

hū

hú

hǔ (circled)



1.

é

ě

è



2.

mēn

mén

mèn



3.

léng

lěng

lèng

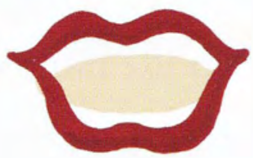


4.

kōu

kǒu

kòu



5.

féi

fěi

fèi



Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Fill in the missing initials and finals.

2. ***4.*** | é

ó

3.

1. | ē

Part 3 Listen the audio track. Choose the correct initials and finals from below.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)

❶ d ❷ p ❸ m ❹ g ❺ h ❻ eng ❼ ou ❽ u ❾ e ❿ ei

Ex. 1 , 9   *1.* ☐   *2.* ☐   *3.* ☐   *4.* ☐

Part 4 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct finals.

Ex.

o   u   ou



1.

i   e   ei



2.

en   eng



3.

o   u   ou



4.

en   eng



REVIEW ④

In this section, we will learn the finals beginning with **i**. We will also combine them with the following initials:

b p m f



UNIT 13 i ia iao P. 86

UNIT 14 ie iou -iu P. 90

UNIT 15 ian iang P. 94

UNIT 16 in ing P. 98

d t n l



Then, we will learn three new initials, and combine with the –**i** finals:

UNIT 17

j q x +

i ia iao

ie iu ian in

iang ing iong

P. 102

UNIT 13

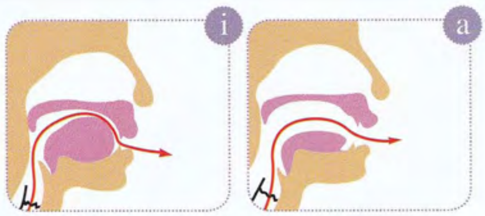
b p m f d t n l

+ i ia iao

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 68

ia



1. Pronounce **i** first and then **a**.
2. as in yacht *(but open the mouth wider, and the tongue position is front)*

Ex yā *n.* duck

iao

1. Pronounce **i** first and then **ao**.
2. as in *yowl (but the tongue position is front)*

Ex yào *n.* medication

NOTES

1. The final **i** and **iao** do not combine with **f**.
2. The final **ia** does not combine with **b**, **p**, **m**, **f**, **d**, **t**, and **n**.
3. **-i** finals can all stand by themselves. **i**, **ia**, and **iao** are spelled **yi**, **ya**, and **yao** when they stand alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



b + i = bi

bī bí bǐ bì

gāngbǐ *n.* pen

- Zhè zhī gāngbǐ hěn piàoliang.
  The pen is very beautiful.



i + a = ia

yā yá yǎ yà

yá *n.* teeth

- Yáténg yào zhǎo yáyī zhì.
  You should go to see a dentist when you have a toothache.



b + iao = biao

biāo biǎo biào

shǒubiǎo *n.* watch

- Wǒ yǒu yì zhī xīn shǒubiǎo.
  I have a new watch.



d + i = di

dī dí dǐ dì

dìfang *n.* place

- Nǐ jiā zài shénme dìfang?
  Where is your home?

READ OUT LOUD

Track 69

yī / yā / yāo　lǐ / liǎ / liǎo　bí / pí

ní / lí　biāo / diāo　miǎo / niǎo　diào / tiào

SPEAK AND SING

Track 70





Lí jiā sòng Lǐ jiā lí, Lǐ jiā sòng Lí jiā lǐ.

Lǐ jiā qīzi chī lí bù tǔ pí, Lí jiā qīzi chī lǐ huì tǔ pí.

Lǐ jiā qīzi chīnìle lí, yào chī Lí jiā qīzi de lǐ;

Lí jiā qīzi chīnìle lǐ, yào chī Lǐ jiā qīzi de lí.

Lǐ jiā qīzi chī lǐ bù tǔ pí, Lí jiā qīzi chī lí huì tǔ pí.

En

The Li family gives the Lee family pears as a gift;
The Lee family gives the Li family plums as a gift.
Mrs. Lee doesn't spit the peel when eating a pear;
Mrs. Li spits the peel when eating a plum.
Mrs. Lee is bored with pears and wants to eat Mrs. Li's plums;
Mrs. Li is bored with plums and wants to eat Mrs. Lee's pears.
Mrs. Lee doesn't spit the peel when eating a plum;
Mrs. Li also spits the peel when eating a pear.



PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 71

Wǒ yào kàn yīshēng.

I need to see a doctor.

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 72



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

Ex. lóut<u>ī</u>

❶ shǒub__________ ❷ d__________bǎn ❸ __________zhōu

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
diāo	mī	yā	miāo
diǎo	mí	yá	miáo
(diào)	mǐ	yǎ	miǎo
	mì	yà	miào

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic







Ex. <u>yā</u> ❶ __________ ❷ __________







❸ __________ ❹ __________ ❺ __________

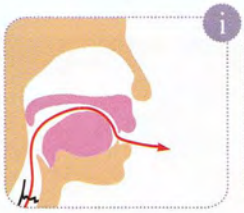
UNIT 14

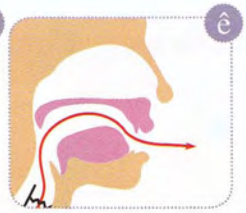
b p m f d t n l + ie iou (-iu)

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 73

ie





1. Pronounce **i** first and then **ê**.
2. as in *yellow*

Ex yè *n.* night

iou

1. Pronounce **i** first and then **ou**.
2. as in *yoke*

Ex yǒu *v.* to have

NOTES

1. The final **ie** does not combine with **f**.
2. The final **iou** does not combine with **b**, **p**, **f**, and **t**.
3. **ie** and **iou** are spelled **ye** and **you** when they stand alone. When an initial is added before **iou**, it is written as **iu**. For example, **niú** (cow).

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



i + ê = ie

yē yé yě yè

yéye *n.* grandfather

- Wǒ bāng yéye xǐ diézi.
  I helped my grandfather wash dishes.



i + ou = iou

yōu yóu yǒu yòu

yóuyǒng *v.* to swim

- Yè xiǎojiě hé péngyou qù yóuyǒng.
  Miss Ye went swimming with her friend.



d + ie = die

diē dié

diē *v.* to fall down

- Tā zài mén qián diēle yì jiāo.
  She fell in front of the door.



l + iu = liu

liū liú liǔ liù

liú *v.* to leave

- Dìdi liú gěi wǒ yí kuài liúliángāo.
  My younger brother left me a piece of durian cake.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 74

yě / yǒu miè / miù niē / niū liè / liù

tè / tiè lè / liè dōu / diū lóu / liú

SPEAK AND SING

Track 75

Diēdie sòng wǒ jīnsīchóu, māma sòng wǒ dà huángniú,

gēge sòng wǒ báiliǔshàn, jiějie sòng wǒ xiǎo liègǒu.

Chuānle chóu, qíle niú, báiliǔshàn, zhē rìtou,

Hòutou hái gēnle ge xiǎo liègǒu.



En

Father gives me some golden silk; Mother gives me a big cow.
Elder brother gives me a white willow fan;
Elder sister gives me a little retriever.
I wear the golden silk coat, ride the cow,
Take the white willow fan to block the sunshine,
And I'm followed by a little retriever.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 76

Fùjìn yǒu yóujú ma?	Is there a post office nearby?
Fùjìn yǒu yīyuàn ma?	Is there a hospital nearby?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 77



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

Ex. yē zi

❶ q________zi ❷ d________diào ❸ n______y______

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
(biē)	tiē	yōu	liū
bié	tiě	yóu	liú
biě	tiè	yǒu	liǔ
biè		yòu	liù

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic



Ex. yè



❶ __________



❷ __________



❸ __________



❹ __________



❺ __________

UNIT 15

b p m f d t n l

\+ ian iang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 78

ian

❶ Pronounce **i** first and then **an**.

❷ as in *little* plus **an**

Ex yán *n.* salt

iang

❶ Pronounce **i** first and then **ang**.

❷ as in *little* plus **ang**

Ex yáng *n.* goat

NOTES

❶ The following finals do not combine with the following initials:

Initials / Finals	b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l
ian				×				
iang	×	×	×	×	×	×		

❷ **ian** and **iang** are spelled **yan** and **yang** when they stand alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



i + an = ian

yān yán yǎn yàn

yǎnjing *n.* eyes

- Tián xiǎojiě yǒu yì shuāng měilì de yǎnjing.
  Miss Tian has beautiful eyes.



i + ang = iang

yāng yáng yǎng yàng

yàngzi *n.* appearance, shape, type of

- Zhè jiàn yīfu de yàngzi hěn hǎokàn.
  The style of the clothes is very beautiful.



l + ian = lian

lián liǎn liàn

xiàoliǎn *n.* smiling face

- Tā zǒngshì xiàoliǎn yíng rén.
  He always smiles at everyone.



n + iang = niang

niáng niàng

gūniang *n.* girl

- Nàge gūniang piàoliang yòu shànliáng.
  That girl is pretty and kind-hearted.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 79
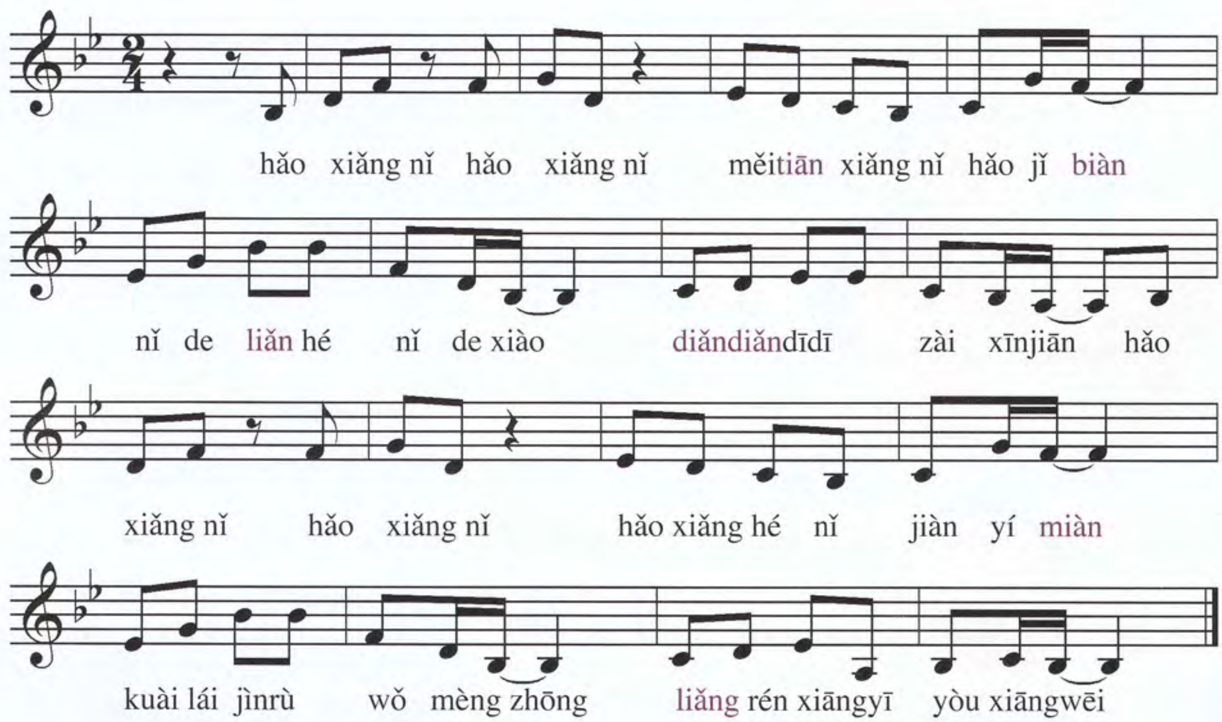
nán / nián / niáng   làn / liàn / liàng   bān / biān

tǎn / tiǎn   biàn / piàn   mián / nián

diān / tiān   niàng / liàng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 80



En
Miss you. Miss you. I miss you all the time.
Your face and your smile are always on my mind.
Miss you. Miss you. I want to see you in front of me.
Please come into my dream. Let's nestle together.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 81

Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

What time is it now?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 82



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

Ex. t<u>iān</u>kōng

❶ niúròum______ ❷ x______y______ ❸ wǔ d______

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
liáng	biān	yāng	niān
liǎng	biǎn	yáng	nián
(liàng)	biàn	yǎng	niǎn
		yàng	niàn

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic



Ex. <u>yǎn</u>



❶ ______________



❷ ______________



❸ ______________

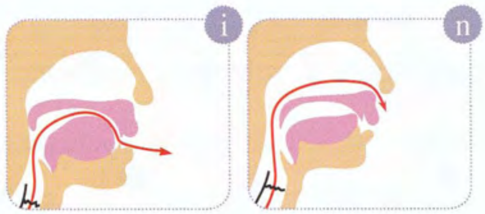
UNIT 16

b p m f d t n l + in ing

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 83

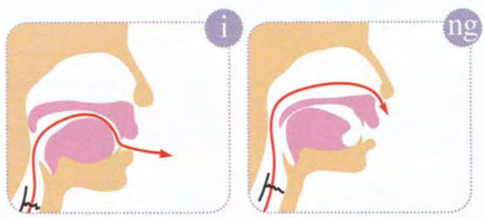
in



1. Pronounce **i** first and then **n**.
2. as in *in*

Ex yín *n.* silver

ing



1. Pronounce **i** first and then **ng**.
2. as in *king*

Ex yīng *n.* infant

NOTES

1. The final **in** does not combine with **f**, **d**, and **t**.
2. The final **ing** does not combine with **f**.
3. **in** and **ing** are spelled **yin** and **ying** when they stand alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



i + n = in

yīn yín yǐn yìn

yīnyuè *n.* music

- Wǒ xǐhuan tīng liúxíng yīnyuè.
  I like to listen to pop music.



i + ng = ing

yīng yíng yǐng yìng

Yīngwén *n.* English language

- Wǒ mǎile liǎng běn Yīngwén shū.
  I bought two English books.



l + in = lin

līn lín lǐn lìn

línjū *n.* neighbor

- Lín xiānsheng shì wǒ de línjū.
  Mr. Lin is my neighbor.



m + ing = ming

míng mǐng mìng

míngpiàn *n.* business card

- Wáng xiānsheng hé wǒ hùxiāng jiāohuàn míngpiàn.
  Mr. Wang and I exchanged business cards with each other.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 84

yìn / yìng bīn / bīng pīn / pīng

mín / míng nín / níng lìn / lìng

bìn / pìn dīng / tīng nín / lín míng / níng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 85

(In a formal meeting)

A Nín hǎo! Wǒ jiào Dīng Xiǎopíng.
Qǐngwèn nín guìxìng?

B Nín hǎo! Bìxìng Lín.
Wǒ de míngzi shì Lín Dàmín.

A Zhè shì wǒ de míngpiàn.
Qǐng duōduō zhǐjiào.

B Zhè shì wǒ de míngpiàn.
Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nín.



En
A: Hi! I am Xiaopin Ding. May I ask what your last name is?
B: Hi! My last name is Lin. My full name is Damin Lin.
A: This is my business card. Great to meet you.
B: This is my business card. Nice to meet you.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 86

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

What is your name?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 87



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

Ex. sēnl_ín_

❶ d______zi ❷ y______háng ❸ p______ān

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
(xīn)	līng	qīng	pīn
xín	líng	qíng	pín
xìn	lǐng	qǐng	pǐn
	lìng	qìng	pìn

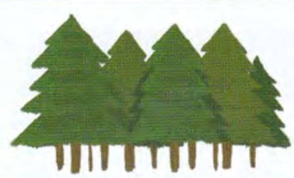
Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic





Ex. _pín_ ❶ __________





❷ __________ ❸ __________

UNIT 16

UNIT 17

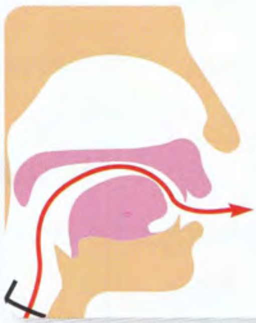
j q x

+ i ia iao ie iu ian in iang ing iong

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 88

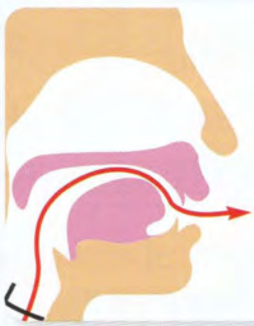
j



1. Raise the front of your tongue to the hard palate and press the tip against the back of the lower teeth. Then squeeze air out through the channel formed. This sound is not aspirated.
2. as in *genius*

Ex jī *n.* chicken

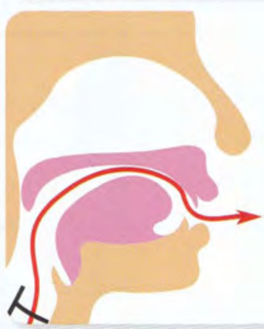
q



1. As with **j**, raise the front of your tongue to the hard palate and press the tip against the back of the lower teeth. Then let the air out, only with a stronger breath. This sound is aspirated.
2. as in *cheap*

Ex qī *nu.* seven

x



1. Raise the front of your tongue toward the hard palate. Then let the air flow out through the channel formed between your tongue and hard palate.
2. between *see* and *she* *(tongue position as for **j**)*

Ex xī *n.* west

iong

1. Pronounce **i** first and then **ong**.
2. as in *machine* with an **ong** around.

Ex yòng *v.* to use

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



j + ia = jia

jiā jiá jiǎ jià

jiā *n.* home, family

- Wǒ jiā yǒu jiǔ kǒu rén.
  There are nine people in my family.



q + i = qi

qī qí qǐ qì

qī *nu.* seven

- Yí ge xīngqī yǒu qī tiān.
  There are seven days in a week.



x + ie = xie

xiē xié xiě xiè

xiézi *n.* shoes

- Qiū tàitai mǎile yì shuāng xīn xiézi.
  Mrs. Chiu bought a new pair of shoes.



q + iu = qiu

qiū qiú qiǔ

qiūtiān *n.* autumn, fall

- Yì nián yǒu chūntiān、xiàtiān、qiūtiān hé dōngtiān.
  There are spring, summer, fall, and winter in a year.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 89

jié / qié / xié jìn / qìn / xìn jiū / qiū / xiū

jiǎo / qiǎo / xiǎo jiǎn / qiǎn / xiǎn jiàng / qiàng / xiàng

jī / zī / zhī qí / cí / chí xì / sì / shì

SPEAK AND SING

Track 90

Nǐ wèn wǒ de ài duō shēn,
qǐng nǐ shǔshu tiānshàng xīng.
Qīshí? Qībǎi? Qīqiān kē?
Tiānshàng xīngxing wú qióngjìn,
jiù xiàng wǒ duì nǐ de qíng,
wú biān wú jìn nán jìliàng.



En

You asked me how much I love you.
Please count how many stars there are in the sky.
Seventy? Seven hundred? Or seven thousand?
The stars in the sky are countless.
Just like my affection for you,
It is boundless and infinite.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 91

Zhège duōshǎo qián?

How much is this one?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 92



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

Ex. tiānq<u>ì</u>

❶ pínq____ ❷ x____x____ ❸ x____q____y____y____

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
(jiā)	xiāng	qiān	jiē
jiá	xiáng	qián	jié
jiǎ	xiǎng	qiǎn	jiě
jià	xiàng	qiàn	jiè

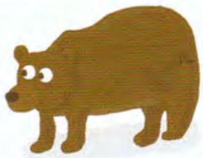
Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic





Ex. <u>jī</u> ❶ ________ ❷ ________



❸ ________ ❹ ________ ❺ ________

UNIT 17

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct sound. Track 93

Ex.
yā
yá
yǎ



1.
yé
yě
yè



2.
yáng
yǎng
yàng



3.
yōu
yóu
yòu



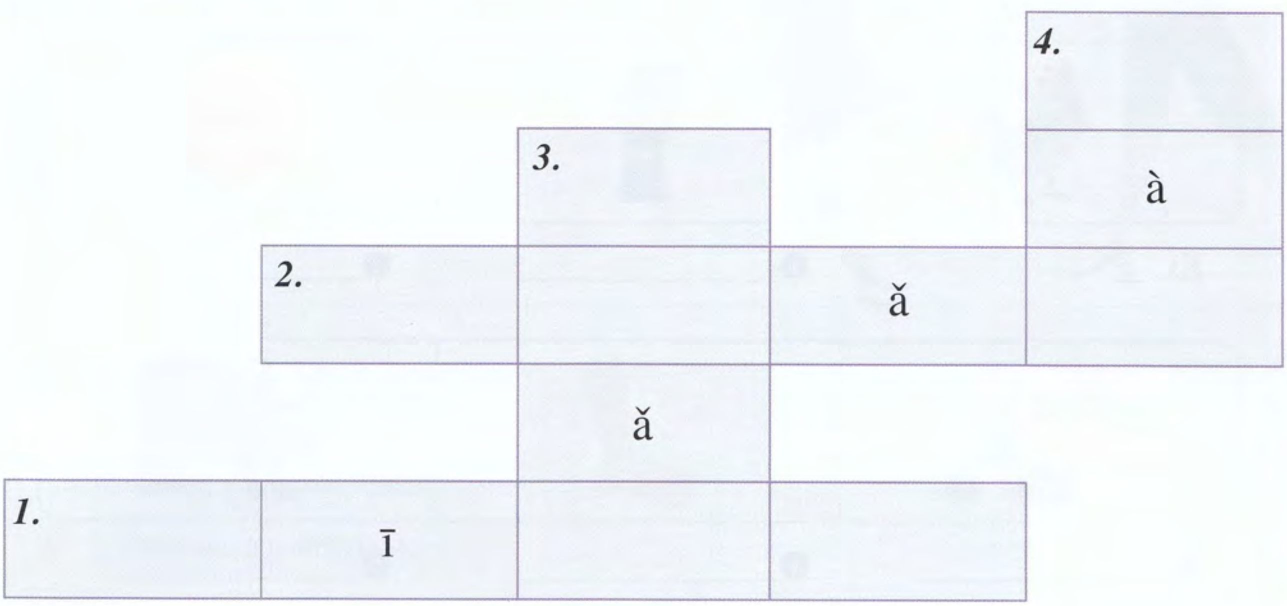
4.
līn
lín
lǐn



5.
xiā
xiá
xià



Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Fill in the missing initials and finals.



Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Choose the correct initials and finals from below.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)

❶ y ❷ x ❸ p ❹ t ❺ n ❻ a ❼ iao ❽ iang ❾ ian ❿ in

Ex. 4 , 9   **1.** ______   **2.** ______   **3.** ______   **4.** ______

Part 4 Crack the code to figure out the message.

Pinyin	*	&	◎	#	=	□	Ω	×	π	α	β
	an	yi	ian	iu	ou	l	m	n	r	q	w

Tones	1	2	3	4
	ˉ	ˊ	ˇ	ˋ

Code	&4	β*3	×#2	π=4	Ω◎4	□#4	α◎1	□#4
Message								



In this section, we will learn the finals beginning with **u**. We will also combine the finals with the initials shown below:

-u Finals

UNIT 18

b p m f d t

n l g k h z

c s zh ch sh r

\+ u ua uo

P. 11

UNIT 19

d t g k h z

c s zh ch sh r

\+ uai ui

P. 11



UNIT 20

d t n l g k

h z c s zh ch

sh r

+ uan uang

P. 118

UNIT 21

d t n l g k

h z c s zh ch

sh r

+ un ueng ong

P. 122



UNIT 18

b p m f d t n l g

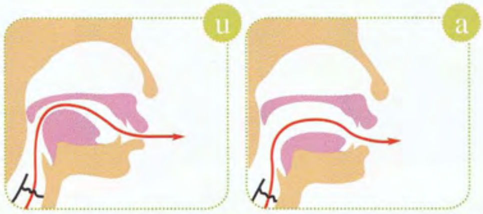
k h z c s zh ch sh r

\+ u ua uo

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 94

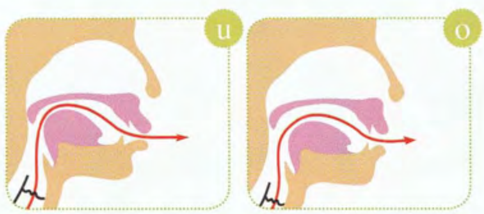
ua



1. Pronounce **u** first and then **a**.
2. as in *watt*

Ex wā *v.* to dig

uo



1. Pronounce **u** first and then **o**.
2. as in *blue* plus **o**

Ex wǒ *pron.* I; me

NOTES

1. The final **ua** does not combine with **b**, **p**, **m**, **f**, **d**, **t**, **n**, **l**, **z**, **c**, **s**, and **r**.
2. The final **uo** does not combine with **b**, **p**, **m**, and **f**.
3. **-u** finals can all occur by themselves. **u**, **ua**, and **uo** are spelled **wu**, **wa**, and **wo** when they stand alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



k + u = ku

kū kǔ kù

kū *v.* to cry

- Nàge xiǎohái yìzhí zài kū.
  That child keeps crying.



h + ua = hua

huā huá huà

huà *n.* painting
v. to paint, to draw

- Hěn duō rén bù dǒng Bìjiāsuǒ de huà.
  Many people can not understand Picasso's paintings.



d + uo = duo

duō duó duǒ duò

duō *sv.* many, more

- Tiānshàng de xīngxing duō de shǔ bùqīng.
  The stars in the sky are countless.



zh + uo = zhuo

zhuō zhuó

zhuōzi *n.* table

- Nǐ de bǐ zài nàzhāng zhuōzi shàng.
  Your pen is on the table.

UNIT 18

READ OUT LOUD

Track 95

tú / tuó　lù / luò　gū / guā / guō　hù / huà / huò
sū / suō　zhū / zhuā / zhuō

SPEAK AND SING

Track 96

Zhuōzi shàngfāng yǒu zhāng huà,
huàlǐ yǒu zhī dà luòtuo,
luòtuo bèishàng yǒu gūniang,
gūniang shǒushàng yǒu duǒ huā,
hái yǒu yì zhī xiǎo wōniú.



En
There is a painting above the table.
There is a big camel in the painting.
There is a girl riding the camel.
The girl is holding a flower,
And a little snail.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 97

Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshǎo?

What is your phone number?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 98



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

Ex. n_ǔ_li

❶ l____bo ❷ f____m____ ❸ h____píng

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
(huā)	tū	kuā	duō
huá	tú	kuǎ	duó
huà	tǔ	kuà	duǒ
	tù		duò

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic



Ex. _kū_



❶ __________



❷ __________



❸ __________



❹ __________



❺ __________

UNIT 18

UNIT 19

d t g k h z c s zh ch sh r + uai ui

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 99

uai

1. Pronounce **u** first and then **ai**.
2. as in *wife*

Ex wāi *sv.* to be curved

ui

1. Pronounce **u** first and then **ei**.
2. as in *way*

Ex wèi *n.* taste

NOTES

1. The following finals do not combine with the following initials:

Initials / Finals	d	t	g	k	h	z	c	s	zh	ch	sh	r
uai	✗	✗				✗	✗	✗				✗
ui												

2. **uai** and **ui** are spelled **wai** and **wei** when they stand alone. When an initial is added before **uei**, it is written as **ui**. For example, **duì** (correct).

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



u + ai = uai

wāi wǎi wài

wàimian *n.* outside

- Màikè zài fángzi wàimian dǎsǎo.
  Michael is cleaning outside the house.



u + ei = ui

wēi wéi wěi wèi

wéijīn *n.* scarf

- Zhè tiáo wéijīn fēicháng guì.
  The scarf is very expensive.



g + uai = guai

guāi guǎi guài

guāi *sv.* to be well-behaved

- Tā shì ge hěn guāi de háizi.
  He is a well-behaved child.



h + ui = hui

huī huí huǐ huì

huí *v.* to return

- Lǎobǎn gǎn huí gōngsī kāihuì.
  The boss hurried back to the office to hold a meeting.

READ OUT LOUD
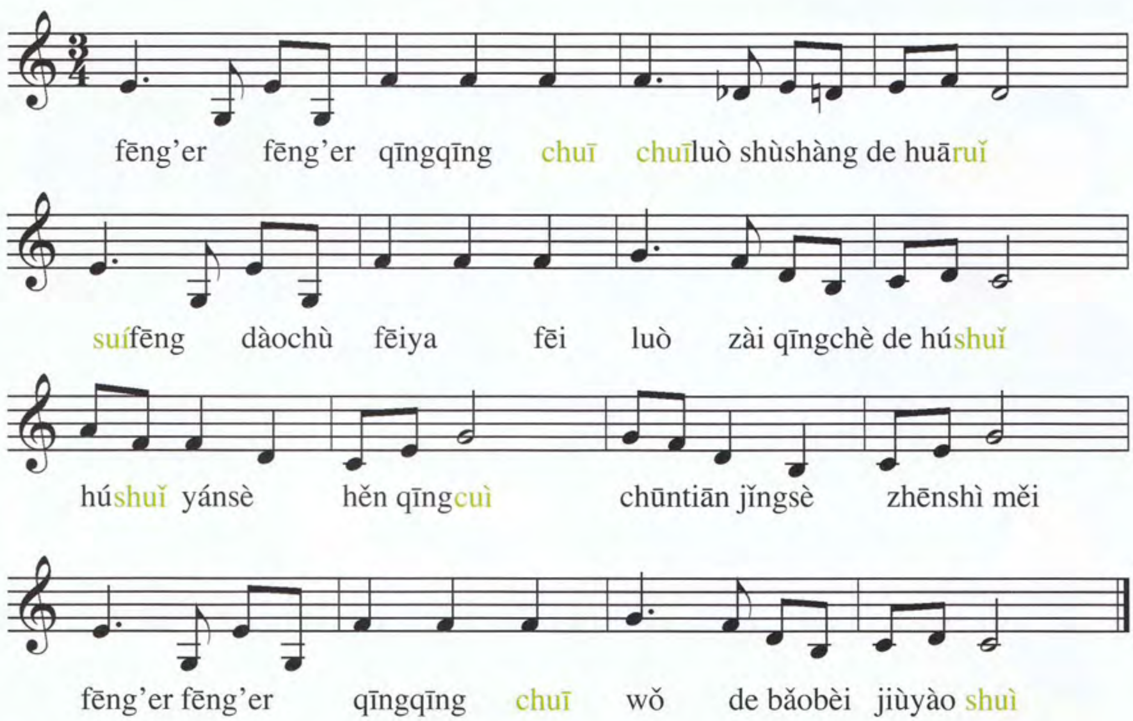
Track 100

guǎi / guǐ kuài / kuì huái / huí shuǎi / shuǐ

guài / kuài / huài duì / tuì zhuī / chuī

SPEAK AND SING

Track 101



En Winds blow lightly, and blow the flowers off the tree.
Flowers fly everywhere, till they fall on the clear lake.
The color of the lake is crystal green. The scenery of spring is beautiful.
Winds blow lightly. My baby is falling asleep.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 102

Duìbùqǐ.

Sorry. / Excuse me.

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 103



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

Ex. qíg uài

❶ sh____h____ ❷ w____w____ ❸ k____k____sh____

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
huī	shuāi	suī	guāi
huí (circled)	shuǎi	suí	guǎi
huǐ	shuài	suǐ	guài
huì		suì	

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic



Ex. tuǐ



❶ __________



❷ __________



❸ __________

UNIT 19

UNIT 20

d t n l g k h z c s zh ch sh r + uan uang

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 10

uan

Pronounce **u** first and then **an**.

Ex wǎn *n.* bowl

uang

Pronounce **u** first and then **ang**.

Ex wàng *v.* to forget

NOTES

1. The following finals do not combine with the following initials:

Initials / Finals	d	t	n	l	g	k	h	z	c	s	zh	ch	sh	r
uan														
uang	✗	✗	✗	✗				✗	✗	✗				✗

2. **uan** and **uang** are spelled **wan** and **wang** when they stand alone.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



u + an = uan

wān wán wǎn wàn

wǎnshàng *t.* night

- Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshàng qī diǎn chī wǎnfàn.
  I had dinner at seven o'clock last night.



u + ang = uang

wāng wáng wǎng wàng

shàngwǎng *v.* to surf the internet

- Wáng xiānsheng dào wǎngbā shàngwǎng.
  Mr. Wang went to the Internet cafe to surf the Net.



s + uan = suan

suān suàn

suān *sv.* to be sour

- Zhè kē níngméng wèidào hǎo suān.
  This lemon tastes very sour.



ch + uang = chuang

chuāng chuáng chuǎng chuàng

qǐchuáng *v.* to get up

- Wǒ gēge měitiān zǎoshàng bā diǎn qǐchuáng.
  My elder brother gets up at eight o'clock everyday.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 105
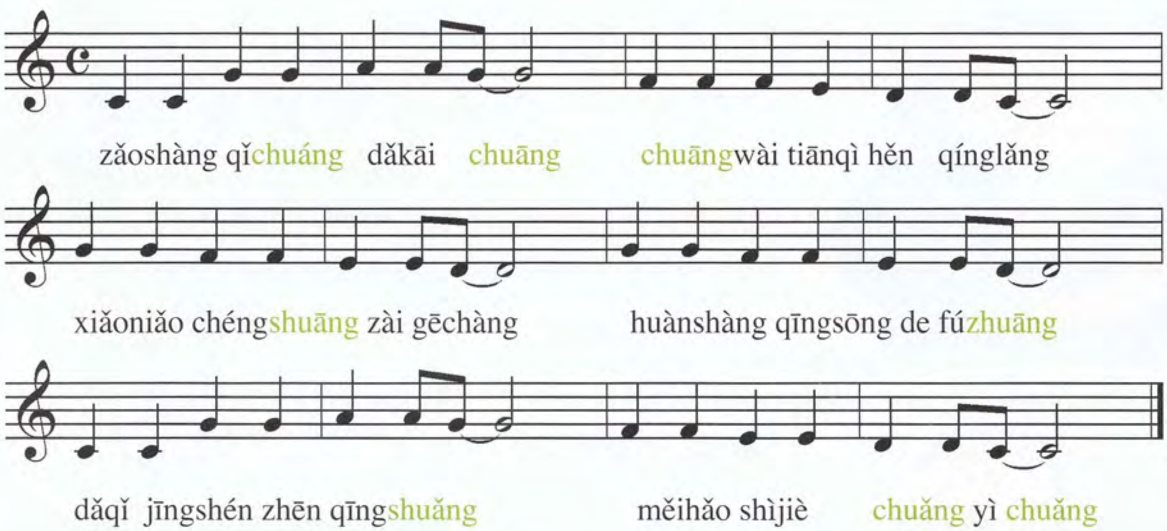
guān / guāng　kuān / kuāng　huàn / huàng

zhuān / zhuāng　chuán / chuáng　tán / tuán

gǎn / guǎn　kàng / kuàng　zān / zuān　shǎng / shuǎng

SPEAK AND SING

Track 106



En I open the window when I get up in the morning. The weather outside is bright and clear.
Birds are singing in pairs. I put on casual clothing,
Lift my spirit and feel really refreshed. I'm ready to explore this wonderful world.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 107

Nǎlǐ kěyǐ huàn língqián?	Where can I get change?
Nǎlǐ kěyǐ huàn wàibì?	Where can I exchange foreign currency?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 108



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

Ex. h<u>uān</u>yíng

❶ ch______dān ❷ s______zhàng ❸ g______g______

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
wān	chuāng	guāng	duān
wán	chuáng	guǎng	duǎn
(wǎn)	chuǎng	guàng	duàn
wàn	chuàg		

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic





Ex. <u>guàn</u> ❶ ______________





❷ ______________ ❸ ______________

UNIT 21

d t n l g k h z c s zh ch sh r + un ueng ong

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 10

un

1. Pronounce **u** first and then **en**.
2. as in *Owen*

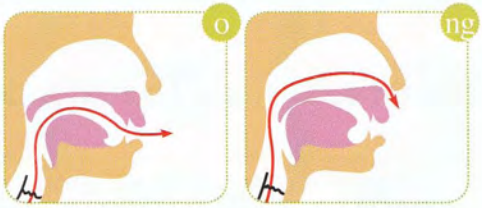
Ex wēn *sv.* to be mildly warm

ueng

1. Pronounce **u** first and then **eng**.
2. Start with a **u** sound and end like *lung*.

Ex wèng *n.* earthen jar

ong



1. Pronounce **o** first and then **ng**.
2. as in *tone (but with the tongue back)*

Ex hóng *n.* red

NOTES

1. The final **un** does not combine with **n**. When an initial is added before **uen**, it is written as **un**. For example, **dūn** (squat). **un** is spelled **wen** when it stands alone.
2. **ueng** can only stand by itself, and it is spelled **weng**.
3. The final **ong** does not combine with **sh**.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



u + en = uen

wēn wén wěn wèn

wèn'ān *v.* to enquire after someone

- Wǒ dǎ diànhuà xiàng fùmǔ wèn'ān.
  I called my parents to see what they were doing.

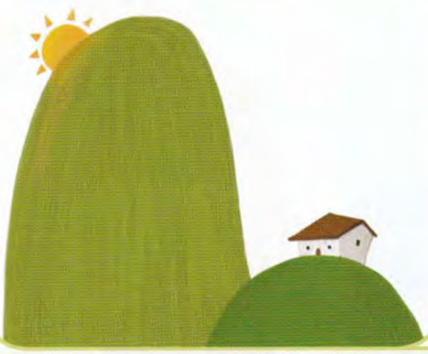


u + eng = ueng

wēng wěng wèng

yúwēng *n.* old fisherman

- Lǎo yúwēng zuì de liǎn hóngtōngtōng.
  The old fisherman got drunk and turned bright red.



d + ong = dong

dōng dǒng dòng

dōngbian *n.* east

- Wǒ jiā de dōngbian yǒu yí zuò shān.
  There is a mountain on the east side of my house.



ch + un = chun

chūn chún chǔn

chūntiān *n.* spring

- Chūntiān shì wǒ zuì xǐhuan de jìjié.
  Spring is my favorite season.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 110

tùn / tòng kǔn / kǒng zūn / zōng chún / chóng

dōng / tōng nóng / lóng gùn / kùn / hùn

zūn / zhūn sǔn / shǔn

SPEAK AND SING

Track 111

Nǐ huì dùn dòngdòufu, jiù dùn dòngdòufu;

rúguǒ nǐ búhuì dùn dòngdòufu, jiù bié dùn dòngdòufu.

Yàoshì nǐ jiǎzhuāng huì dùn dòngdòufu,

yídìng huì nònghuàile dùndòngdòufu,

nà jiù chī búdào nǐ de dùndòngdòufu.

En
If you know how to stew the frozen tofu,
Go ahead and stew the frozen tofu.
If you don't know how to stew the frozen tofu,
Please don't stew the frozen tofu.
If you pretend you can stew the frozen tofu,
You will ruin the frozen tofu.
Then you will not be able to eat the frozen tofu.



PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 112

Nǐ yǒu kòng ma?

Are you available?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 113



Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct finals.

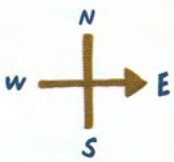
Ex. jiéh_ūn_

❶ k______qì ❷ k______ch______ ❸ n______rén

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
tūn (circled)	zhōng	sūn	dōng
tún	zhǒng	sǔn	dǒng
tǔn	zhòng	sùn	dòng
tùn			

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic



Ex. _dōng_



❶ ____________



❷ ____________



❸ ____________

UNIT 21

Review ⑥

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct sound. Track 114

Ex.

wān

wán

wǎn



1.

huāng

huáng

huǎng



2.

hú

hǔ

hù



3.

guō

guó

guò



4.

huā

huá

huà



5.

chōng

chóng

chǒng



Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Fill in the missing initials and finals.

				4.
				ā
	3.			
1.		á		g
	à			
2.		à		

Part 3 Listen the audio track. Choose the correct initials and finals from below.
(Note: Tones can be disregarded for this exercise.)

❶ d ❷ w ❸ g ❹ k ❺ h ❻ un ❼ ai ❽ u ❾ ui ❿ uo

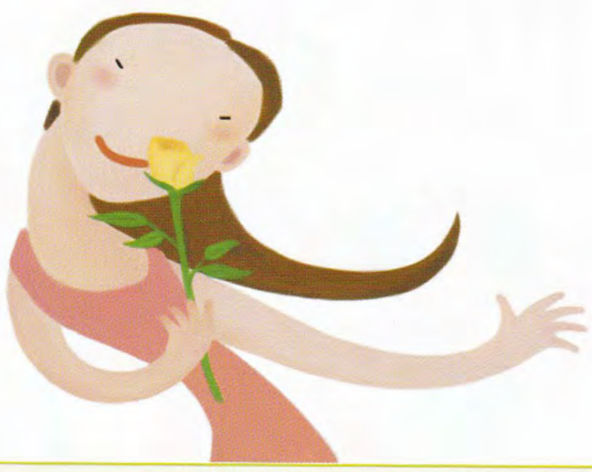
Ex. 3 , 8 *1.* ______ *2.* ______ *3.* ______ *4.* ______

Part 4 Crack the code to figure out the message.

Pinyin	*	&	◎	@	>	#	=	□	Ω	π	α	β	$
	h	m	i	ui	a	t	z	uan	uang	ei	x	ui	g

Tones	1	2	3	4	5
	ˉ	ˊ	✓	ˋ	(netural tone)

Code	#>1	=@4	α◎3	*□5	*Ω2	&π2	$@5
Message							



In this section, we will learn the finals beginning with **ü**, and we will also combine the finals with the initials shown below:

-ü Finals



UNIT 22

j q

x n l

\+ ü üe

P. 130



UNIT 23

j q x + üan ün

P. 134

Finally, we will learn the final **er**, and how **er** combines with other finals to form a syllable with a retroflex ending.

UNIT 24

Group-r Finals

P. 138



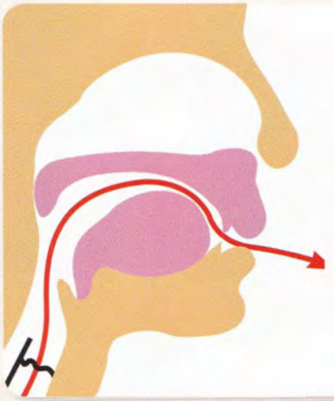
UNIT 22

j q x n l + ü üe

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 11

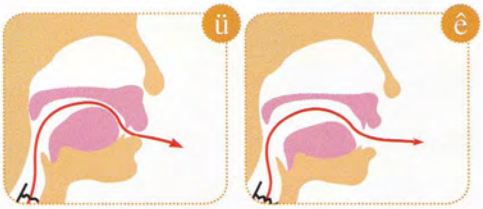
ü



1. First, pronounce **i**. Then, change the shape of your mouth from an un-rounded position to a rounded one.
2. There is no English equivalent *(but it is similar to the beginning of the vowel sound in few)*

Ex yú *n.* fish

üe



1. Pronounce **ü** first and then **ê**. Change the shape of your mouth from a rounded position to a narrow one.
2. There is no English equivalent *(but it is similar to the beginning of vowel sound in few, with an **ê** as in the group **-i** finals)*

Ex yuè *n.* moon

NOTES

-ü finals can all stand by themselves. **ü** and **üe** are spelled **yu** and **yue** when they stand alone. Notice the two dots are removed. When **ü** and **üe** are spelled with **j**, **q**, or **x**, the two dots are also removed. When combining **ü** with **n** and **l**, we do not drop the dots. For example, we write **nǚ** (female).

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



n + ü = nü

nǚ nǜ

nǚhái *n.* girl

- Nàge nǚhái hěn xǐhuan huáxuě.
  That girl likes skiing very much.



ü + ê = üe

yuē yuě yuè

yuēhuì *v.* to date
n. a date

- Lǚ xiǎojiě zhège Xīngqītiān yào hé nánpéngyou yuēhuì.
  Miss Lu is going on a date with her boyfriend this Sunday.



l + ü = lü

lǘ lǚ lǜ

lǚxíng *v.* to travel

- Zhège shǔjià wǒ xiǎng qù Zhōngguó lǚxíng.
  I want to travel to China this summer vacation.



x + ue = xue

xuē xué xuě xuè

xuéxiào *n.* school

- Wǒmen yìqǐ zǒulù qù xuéxiào.
  We walked to school together.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 116

jú / jué qū / quē xù / xuè nǚ / nüè lǜ / lüè

jū / qū / xū nǚ / lǚ juè / què / xuè nüè / lüè

SPEAK AND SING

Track 117

Qù lǚxíng, zhēn yǒuqù.
Kě chī jú, kě chī yú,
tīng yīnyuè, kàn huàjù.
Xiàqǐ yǔ lái zhēn yōuyù.



En Traveling is fun.
We can eat tangerines and fish,
Listen to music and watch plays.
It's melancholy when the rain comes.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 118

Wǒ xūyào yùyuē ma?

Do I need to make a reservation?

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 119

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
(jū)	juē	lǘ	qūe
jú	jué	lǚ	qúe
jǔ	juě	lǜ	qùe
jù	juè		

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸	❹
(xùrì)	yuēqū	quántou	yǔyuè	lǚxíng
xūshí	yuèqǔ	yuāntou	yúyuè	nǚlín
xǔrì	yuēxí	xuāntou	yùyuē	nǚxù

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic





Ex. yuè

❶ ____________





❷ ____________

❸ ____________

UNIT 23

j q x

\+ üan ün

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 120

üan

1. Pronounce **ü** first and then **an**. Change the shape of your mouth from a round position to a narrow one.
2. There is no English equivalent *(but it is similar to the beginning of the vowel sound in few, with the **an** as in the group **-i** finals)*

Ex yuán *n.* round

ün

1. Pronounce **ü** first and then **en**. The mouth shape changes from round to narrow.
2. There is no English equivalent *(but it is similar to the beginning of the vowel sound in few, and followed by a final **n**)*

Ex yún *n.* cloud

NOTES

1. When an initial is added before **üen**, it is written as **ün**. For example, **jùn** (handsome).
2. **üan** and **ün** are spelled **yuan** and **yun** when they stand alone. Notice the two dots are removed. When **üan** and **ün** are spelled with **j**, **q**, or **x**, the two dots are also removed.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation and tones.



ü + an = üan

yuān yuán yuǎn yuàn

yuǎn *sv.* to be far

- Tā jiā lí wǒ jiā hěn yuǎn.
  His house is far from my house.



ü + en = ün

yūn yún yǔn yùn

yùndòng *v.* to exercise
n. exercise, sports

- Xú xiānsheng zǎoqǐ qù yùndòng.
  Mr. Xu gets up early to exercise.



x + uan = xuan

xuān xuán xuǎn xuàn

xuǎn *v.* to choose

- Wǒ xuǎn zhège huāpíng sòng gěi tā.
  I choose this vase to give her.



q + ün = qun

qūn qún

qúnzi *n.* skirt

- Ānnà qiántiān chuānle yí jiàn lánsè de qúnzi.
  Anna wore a blue skirt the day before yesterday.

READ OUT LOUD

Track 121

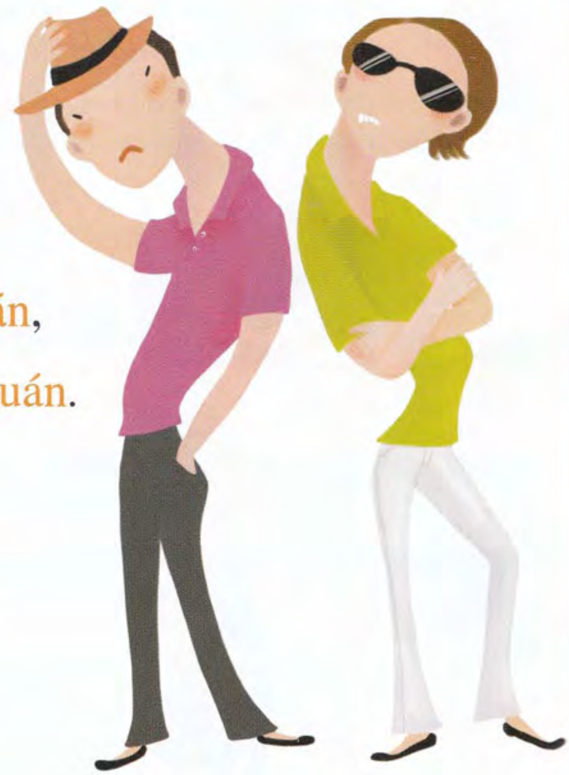
yūn / yuān jùn / juàn qún / quán xūn / xuān

jūn / qūn / xūn juàn / quàn / xuàn

SPEAK AND SING

Track 122

Diànshì yǎnyuán yǒu liǎng ge,
yí ge jiào Yuán yǎnyuán,
yí ge jiào Wēn yǎnyuán.
Yuán yǎnyuán tǎoyàn Wēn yǎnyuán,
Wēn yǎnyuán máiyuàn Yuán yǎnyuán.



En There are two TV actors.
One is Yuan and the other is Wen.
Yuan dislikes Wen and Wen grumbles about Yuan.

PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 123

Zhù nǐ hǎoyùn!

Good luck to you!

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 124

Part 1 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸
xuān	quān	xūn	juān
xuán	quán	xún	juǎn
xuǎn	quǎn	xùn	juàn
xuàn	quàn		

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸	❹
quǎnlí	jūnzǐ	qúnzì	lièquǎn	zhuìxūnxūn
quánlì	jūnzī	xùnzi	lièquán	zuìxūnxūn
quànlì	qúnshí	qúnzi	nièquǎn	zuìjūnjūn

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic





Ex. quǎn

❶ ________________





❷ ________________

❸ ________________

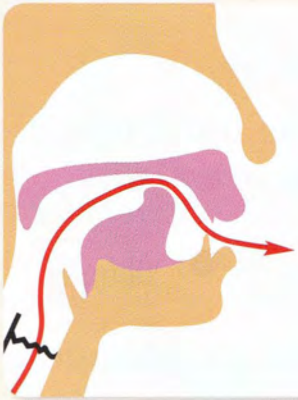
UNIT 24

Group -r Finals

SIMPLE PINYIN SOUNDS

Track 125

er



❶ Turn up the tip of your tongue toward the hard palate. Then let the air out with your tongue rolled.

❷ as in *rear*

Ex ér *n.* son

NOTES

❶ **er** can not follow an initial, but it can be used as a syllable. For example, **ér** (son) and **ěr** (ear).

❷ **er** can also combine with other finals to form a syllable with a retroflex ending. In the pinyin system, a retroflexed final is indicated by the letter **r** at the end of a syllable. When we write Chinese, we use the character 儿 (**ér**).

❸ **er** gives nouns a meaning of "small, lovely, or friendly." For example, when referring to **niǎo** (bird), we can also say **niǎor**.

COMBINING SOUNDS

Listen to the audio track. Practice pronunciation.

In spelling, add **r** directly after the final. Its actual pronunciation, however, changes in various ways:

written
pronounced

When combined with **a**, **ai**, **an**, **ang**, **ia**, **ian**, **iang**, **ua**, **uai**, **uan**, **uang** and **üan**, the **r** is sounded after the final **a**.	wǎnr wǎr *n.* bowl 	huánr huár *n.* ring, loop 
When combined with **ei**, **en**, **eng**, **ie**, **üe**, **uei** and **uen**, the **r** is sounded after the final **e**.	ménr mér *n.* door 	gùnr gùer *n.* rod, stick 
When combined with **i**, **in** and **ing**, the **er** is sounded after the final **i**.	lír líer *n.* plum	
When combined with **ü** and **ün**, the **er** is sounded after the final **ü**.	yúr yuér *n.* fish	
When combined with **zi**, **ci** and **si**, the **i** sound changes to **er**.	zǐr zěr *n.* seed	
When combined with **zhi**, **chi** and **shi**, the **i** sound changes to **er**.	zhǐr zhěr *n.* paper	
When combined with **u**, **ou** and **iou**, the **r** is sounded after the final **u**.	tùr tùr *n.* rabbit	
When combined with **iong**, **ao**, **iao**, **uo** and **o**, the **r** is sounded after the final **o**.	māor māor *n.* cat 	guōr guōr *n.* pot 

READ OUT LOUD

Track 126

mǎr huār bāor xiǎoháir máolǘr guāzǐr
xiǎoxióngr shítouzǐr míngpáir cháguǎnr
xìfǎr méi shìr

SPEAK AND SING

Track 127

In a restaurant

Fúwùyuán: Qǐngwèn sān wèi chī diǎnr shénme?
Xiānsheng: Gěi wǒ lái yìdiǎnr mápór dòufu.
Tàitai: Wǒ yào xiāngchángr liángbàn dòuyár.
Háizi: Wǒ yào chī jīdàn miàntiáor.
Fúwùyuán: Qǐng sān wèi shāo děng yíhuìr.

En
Waiter / Waitress: Excuse me. What would you like to order?
Husband: I would like some mapo tofu.
Wife: I would like sausages with bean sprouts.
Kid: I would like egg noodles.
Waiter / Waitress: Please wait a moment.



PRACTICAL SENTENCES

Track 128

Qǐng děng yíhuìr.

Please wait a moment.

GIVE IT A TRY

Track 129

Part 1 Write down the correct pinyin after adding the retroflexed final **er**.

Ex. xiǎomǎ → xiǎomǎr

❶ xiǎozhū → ________________ ❷ shízi → ________________

❸ nǎ → ________________ ❹ yóupiào → ________________

Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Circle the correct one.

Ex.	❶	❷	❸	❹
dǔjìr	nár	guāqúnr	lǎobànr	yùdiǎnr
(dùqír)	nǎr	huājùnr	lǎopànr	yǔdiǎnr
tùqír	nàr	huāqúnr	lǎobǎnr	yǔtiānr

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Then write down their phonetic



Ex. ménr



❶ ________________



❷ ________________



❸ ________________

Part 1 Listen to the audio track Circle the correct sound. Track 130

Ex.

jū

jú (circled)

jǔ



1.

xuē

xué

xuě



2.

yuān

yuán

yuàn



3.

quān

quán

quǎn



4.

yú

yǔ

yù



5.

yūn

yún

yùn



Part 2 Listen to the audio track. Fill in the missing initials and finals.

			4.	
		2.	u	
1. ***3.***		à		
è				

Part 3 Listen to the audio track. Write down the correct final.

Ex. j<u>ù</u>

1. x____________ **2.** n____________

3. q____________ **4.** l____________

5. w____________ **6.** g____________

Part 4 Listen to audio track. Circle the correct answer to complete the sentence.

Ex. Zhège zhōumò wǒ yào qù Xiānggǎng lǚyíng / (lǚxíng) / jūnxíng.

1. Nàge yuánliǎn de nǚháir xǐhuan chuān qúnzi / jūnzi / qúnzhī.

2. Zhāng xiānsheng xǐhuan hē jǔhuà / jūhuá / júhuā chá .

3. Wǒ zuì xǐhuan tīng Bèiduōfēn de yuèqǔ / yùqǔ / yuèqì.

4. Niǔyuē de yīyuè zhèngzài xiàxiè / xiàxuě / xiàquè.

5. Tā quǎn / xuǎn / jiān yì tiáo zhēnzhū xiàngliàn sòng gěi nǚpéngyou.

En

Ex. I will travel to Hong Kong this weekend.

1. That girl with round face likes to wear skirts.
2. Mr. Zhang likes to drink chrysanthemum tea.
3. I like to listen the Beethoven's compositions.
4. It's snowing in New York in January.
5. He chose a pearl necklace as a gift for his girlfriend.

Easily Confused Pronunciation

Track 131

Part 1 Comparison of z, c, s and zh, ch, sh initials:

1	dà zì		big character
	dàzhì	*adv.*	approximately
2	cìyào	*sv.*	secondary; less important
	chī yào	*v.*	to take medicine
3	sān suì		three years old
	shānshuǐ	*n.*	mountains and waters
4	zǔfù	*n.*	Grandfather
	zhǔfù	*n.*	housewife
5	cū bù	*n.*	coarse cloth
	chūbù	*sv.*	initial

Part 2 Comparison of n and ng finals:

1	chuán shàng		on the boat
	chuáng shàng		on the bed
2	jīnyú	*n.*	goldfish
	jīngyú	*n.*	whale
3	rénmín	*n.*	people
	rénmíng	*n.*	a person's name
4	bú xìn		do not believe
	búxìng	sv.	to be unfortunate
5	chūshēn	*n.*	family background
	chūshēng	*v.*	to be born

Part 3 Comparison of i and ü finals:

1	yí cì		once
	yúcì	*n.*	fishbone
2	qiántiān	*n.*	the day before yesterday
	quántiān	*n.*	whole day
3	yìjiàn	*n.*	opinion
	yùjiàn	*v.*	to run across
4	yánliào	*n.*	pigment
	yuánliào	*n.*	raw material
5	yànzi	*n.*	swallow
	yuànzi	*n.*	yard

Part 4 Comparison of l and n finals:

1	líba	*n.*	fence
	níba	*n.*	mud
2	lǎn rén	*n.*	lazy person
	nánrén	*n.*	man
3	lākāi	*v.*	to pull open
	nákāi	*v.*	to take away
4	lǚrén	*n.*	traveler, wayfarer
	nǚrén	*n.*	woman
5	liúshuǐ	*n.*	running water
	niúzuǐ	*n.*	cow's mouth

Tone Changes

Track 132

Every Chinese character has a constant pronunciation in pinyin. However, the pronunciation may change when we speak. Let's have a look at the rules and the examples below.

Part 1 The modulation of the 3rd tone

1. A 3rd tone character keeps its original tone when it stands alone or is at the end of a word.

Ex hǎo	*sv.*	to be good
jìnzhǐ	*v.*	to prohibit
jīchǎng	*n.*	airport
qìshuǐ	*n.*	soft drink

2. When a 3rd tone character is followed by another 3rd tone character, the first character is pronounced in the 2nd tone. Despite the change in pronunciation, it is still written the same way in pinyin.

Ex shǒubiǎo → shóubiǎo	*n.*	watch
cǎogǎo → cáogǎo	*n.*	draft
lǎohǔ → láohǔ	*n.*	tiger
yǔsǎn → yúsǎn	*n.*	umbrella

3. When there are three 3rd tone characters coming in a row, the pronunciation changes according to the context. The two possible changes are [3rd -2nd -3rd] and [2nd -2nd -3rd].

a. 3rd -2nd -3rd

Ex Mǐlǎoshǔ → Mǐláoshǔ *n.* Mickey mouse

mǎi shuǐguǒ → mǎi shuíguǒ *v.* to buy some fruit

b. 2nd -2nd -3rd

Ex zhǎnlǎnguǎn → zhánlánguǎn *n.* exhibition center

Part 2 The modulation of 不 (bù)

❶ 不 (bù) is pronounced in the 4th tone when standing alone or preceding a syllable in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd tones.

不 (bù) + 1st	bù chī bù yīnggāi	don't eat should not
不 (bù) + 2nd	bù néng bù huíjiā	can not do not go home
不 (bù) + 3rd	bù hǎo bù měi	not good not beautiful

❷ 不 (bù) changes to the 2nd tone before a 4th tone character.

Ex bú shì	is not	bú yào	do not want
bú kèqi	You are welcome.		

Part 3 The modulation of 一 (yī)

❶ 一 (yī) is pronounced in the 1st tone when standing alone or at the end of a syllable.

Ex shíyī	*nu.*	eleven	dì-yī	first

❷ 一 (yī) changes to the 4th tone when preceding a character in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd tones.

一 (yī) + 1st	yì tiān yì hé	one day one box	一 (yī) + 2nd	yì nián yì tiáo yú	one year a fish
一 (yī) + 3rd	yì diǎnr yì běn shū	a little a book			

❸ 一 (yī) changes to the 2nd tone before a 4th tone character.

一 (yī)+4th	yí piàn	a piece of
	yídìng	sure
	yí cì	once

Pinyin Quick Guide

Initials		Simple Finals ❶ a	❷ o	❸ e	❹ ê	❺ -i yi	❻ -u wu	❼ -ü yu	Compound Finals ❽ ai	❾ ei	❿ ao	⓫ ou	Nasal Finals ⓬ an	⓭ en	⓮ ang	⓯ eng	Retroflex ⓰ er	Group i Finals ⓱ -ia ya
❶	b	ba	bo			bi	bu		bai	bei	bao		ban	ben	bang	beng		
❷	p	pa	po			pi	pu		pai	pei	pao	pou	pan	pen	pang	peng		
❸	m	ma	mo	me		mi	mu		mai	mei	mao	mou	man	men	mang	meng		
❹	f	fa	fo				fu			fei		fou	fan	fen	fang	feng		
❺	d	da		de		di	du		dai	dei	dao	dou	dan	den	dang	deng		
❻	t	ta		te		ti	tu		tai		tao	tou	tan		tang	teng		
❼	n	na		ne		ni	nu	nü	nai	nei	nao	nou	nan	nen	nang	neng		
❽	l	la		le		li	lu	lü	lai	lei	lao	lou	lan		lang	leng		lia
❾	g	ga		ge			gu		gai	gei	gao	gou	gan	gen	gang	geng		
❿	k	ka		ke			ku		kai		kao	kou	kan	ken	kang	keng		
⓫	h	ha		he			hu		hai	hei	hao	hou	han	hen	hang	heng		
⓬	j					ji		ju										jia
⓭	q					qi		qu										qia
⓮	x					xi		xu										xia
⓯	zh(i)	zha		zhe			zhu		zhai	zhei	zhao	zhou	zhan	zhen	zhang	zheng		
⓰	ch(i)	cha		che			chu		chai		chao	chou	chan	chen	chang	cheng		
⓱	sh(i)	sha		she			shu		shai	shei	shao	shou	shan	shen	shang	sheng		
⓲	r(i)			re			ru				rao	rou	ran	ren	rang	reng		
⓳	z(i)	za		ze			zu		zai	zei	zao	zou	zan	zen	zang	zeng		
⓴	c(i)	ca		ce			cu		cai	cei	cao	cou	can	cen	cang	ceng		
㉑	s(i)	sa		se			su		sai		sao	sou	san	sen	sang	seng		

Initials / Finals	a	o	e	ê	-i yi	-u wu	-ü yu	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	er	-ia ya
	❶	❷	❸	❹	❺	❻	❼	❽	❾	❿	⓫	⓬	⓭	⓮	⓯	⓰	⓱
	Simple Finals							Compound Finals				Nasal Finals				Retroflex	Group i Finals

Group **i** Finals							Group **u** Finals								Group **ü** Finals				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
-ie ye	-iao yao	-iu you	-ian yan	-in yin	-iang yang	-ing ying	-ua wa	-uo wo	-uai wai	-ui wei	-uan wan	-un wen	-uang wang	-ong weng	-üe yue	-üan yuan	-ün yun	-iong yong	
bie	biao		bian	bin		bing													1
pie	piao		pian	pin		ping													2
mie	miao	miu	mian	min		ming													3
																			4
die	diao	diu	dian			ding		duo		dui	duan	dun		dong					5
tie	tiao		tian			ting		tuo		tui	tuan	tun		tong					6
nie	niao	niu	nian	nin	niang	ning		nuo			nuan			nong	nüe				7
lie	liao	liu	lian	lin	liang	ling		luo			luan	lun		long	lüe				8
							gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang	gong					9
							kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang	kong					10
							hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang	hong					11
jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jin	jiang	jing									jue	juan	jun	jiong	12
qie	qiao	qiu	qian	qin	qiang	qing									que	quan	qun	qiong	13
xie	xiao	xiu	xian	xin	xiang	xing									xue	xuan	xun	xiong	14
							zhua	zhuo	zhuai	zhui	zhuan	zhun	zhuang	zhong					15
							chua	chuo	chuai	chui	chuan	chun	chuang	chong					16
							shua	shuo	shuai	shui	shuan	shun	shuang						17
								ruo		rui	ruan	run		rong					18
								zuo		zui	zuan	zun		zong					19
								cuo		cui	cuan	cun		cong					20
								suo		sui	suan	sun		song					21
-ie ye	-iao yao	-iu you	-ian yan	-in yin	-iang yang	-ing ying	-ua wa	-uo wo	-uai wai	-ui wei	-uan wan	-un wen	-uang wang	-ong weng	-üe yue	-üan yuan	-ün yun	-iong yong	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Group **i** Finals							Group **u** Finals								Group **ü** Finals				